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SMITHSONIAN YEAR • 1980

Statement by the Secretary



Smithsonian Year · 1980

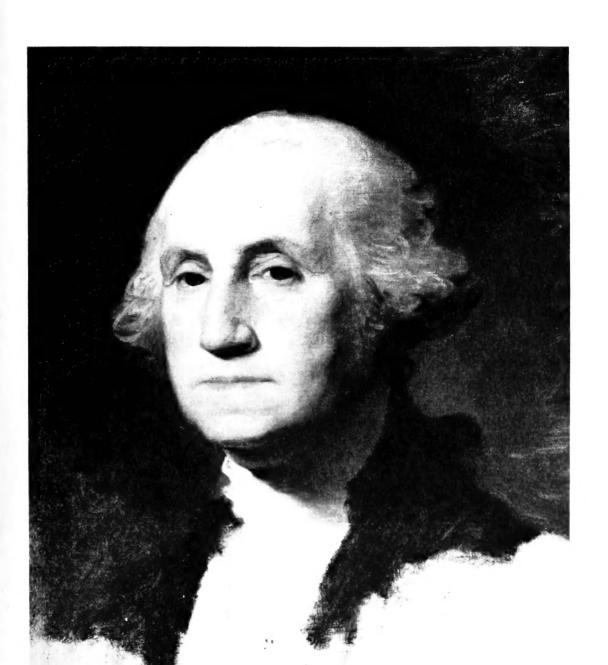
STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY



Exhibits Are for Everyone

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY S. DILLON RIPLEY

The Smithsonian Institution • 1981



FRONTISPIECE: Details from portraits of George and Martha Washington, painted from life by Gilbert Stuart in 1796. These famous paintings are now, by legal agreement, owned jointly by the Smithsonian Institution and the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, to be shared for exhibition on a three-year rotation. The portraits are presently on exhibition at the National Portrait Gallery. The Smithsonian Institution was created by act of Congress in 1846 in accordance with the terms of the will of James Smithson of England, who in 1826 bequeathed his property to the United States of America "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." After receiving the property and accepting the trust, Congress incorporated the Institution in an "establishment," whose statutory members are the President, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, and the heads of the executive departments, and vested responsibility for administering the trust in the Smithsonian Board of Regents.

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Moon Landrieu, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
Neil Goldschmidt, Secretary of Transportation
Charles W. Duncan, Secretary of Energy

¹ Resigned April 1980. ² Sworn in May 8, 1980. ³ Resigned November 1, 1979. ⁴ Sworn in January 9, 1980.

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Walter F. Mondale, Vice-President of the United States, ex officio

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Smithsonian Year · 1980

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY



Exhibits are for everyone an exuberant and immediate means to the increase of knowledge. This costume band from New York City took part in the Caribbean Carnival parade of the annual Festival of American Folklife, presenting a show of imagination and wonder against the Castle background.

Exhibits Are for Everyone

S. DILLON RIPLEY

At the risk of being accused of reckless hyperbole it seems fair to state that this past year has seen the most distinguished hegira of modern times, the miraculous reappearance of President Washington and his lady in Washington, D.C. The Washingtons have come to grace our midst for three years, he calm and assured, those eyes looking out and past one into the middle distance, as if the stability of the dollar bill could never be gainsaid, she rosy-cheeked and mob-capped, epitome of the mother figure all of us associate with reassurance.

From what I have been told Washington disliked Boston, or at least is alleged to have felt uncomfortable there, certainly in 1775. In that initial year of the war he found New Englanders as officers in the Army "generally speaking the most indifferent kind of people I ever saw." Washington was in Boston on only three occasions during his lifetime and yet by the ironies of fate, Mrs. Stuart's debts, and the necessity to sell her late husband's life sketches of the Washingtons, the President and his lady had been condemned to be on display in that alleged "Athens" since 1831, having been purchased for the Boston Athenaeum's collection of art from Mrs. Stuart, Gilbert Stuart was born in Rhode Island. and the most famous of his subjects, painted from life in Philadelphia, the father figure and his consort, were Virginians to the core. How strange it was to have their likenesses hung, forlornly, for so many years in the home of the bean and the cod. When I first saw the portraits there in my childhood at the Museum of Fine Arts, that temple of the visual and plastic arts, where they had hung already for two generations, in a corridor as I recall off the entrance foyer leading to the restrooms, portraits were infinitely less thought of as works of art and testaments of history than they are today.

In 1978 the Smithsonian was visited by a delegation of responsible trustees and lawyers of the two Boston institutions, the Athenaeum and the Museum of Fine Arts, with the suggestion that we should somehow purchase the portraits for our Johnny-comelately National Portrait Gallery, born fifty years too late. The price seemed astronomical, but we were assured it represented fair market value for these unique documents, and this was probably true. How can one set a value on the Bill of Rights, or the manuscript of the Star-Spangled Banner? These paintings, done from life, are "pieces of the true cross," as one of the National Portrait Gallery commissioners was wont to declaim. There was no real doubt in anyone's mind that Washington City had somehow come of age, become sophisticated enough to be able to provide these great paintings with an appropriate setting. But how to afford them? We did not have five million dollars, nor could we arouse interest among our benefactors, the United States Congress; they did not feel that they could afford them for us either. Great philanthropists around the country were unenthusiastic. No one wanted to join in the responsibility of bringing the father of his country home to the town named for him. Besides, the District of Columbia being a political city in spite of its cultural establishment, there were those who aspired to place the Stuart portraits in the White House, feeling this setting would reflect better on the dignity of the sitters, as well perhaps as the réclame of the donors.

And so the Washingtons were in limbo for the moment. The need for money for endowments of the early library society, the Boston Athenaeum, was great—but no one stepped forward from the wings. At this juncture events occurred which might well have convinced the General that his thoughts about Boston were correct. An election was coming up, and local politicians, perhaps not art connoisseurs by admission, but certainly patriots all, sprang into the lists and declared that the Washingtons, "born and bred" as who could doubt in Massachusetts, must remain there once and for all. A committee to "Save Our Stuarts" was hastily set up, and all contact with the bureaucrats in the Smithsonian was eschewed. "How dare those Feds try to steal our jewels?" was the rallying cry. "Don't we pay taxes enough already?" chorused the politicians.

The Institution sat back decorously and gracefully—and waited. The final result delights us. We now legally share the wonderful

portraits with Boston's Museum of Fine Arts; each of us having raised approximately half the money for the Boston Athenaeum's requirements, we each can exhibit the Washingtons for a three-year period. Strangely enough, this concept of sharing unique works of art or history is still new, little endorsed by the great art or historical museums. Pride of possession is still too strong in the hearts of curators, acquisitors all. But it was a grand acquisitor himself, the sometime Metropolitan Museum of Art director, Thomas Hoving, whom I recall suggesting such a program, one with which I am heartily in accord. Solomon's choice, one might say. Nonsense! Sometimes works of unique importance should be shared, if not physically divided. There is too much parsimony in the world of unique objects as it is.

Finally the Smithsonian is delighted to have the Washingtons back near home, by an agreement reached when all the shouting and exhortations died away from the bunting-draped platforms whence they apparently emanated. The nation can only be the better for this exposure to great works, and benefit from the superior evidence which President and Mrs. Washington provide.

A community of interest should be ours in the sharing as well as the acquiring and exhibiting of works of art. It is to be hoped in the future that more museums will feel this way. Exhibits are for everyone and we have been fortunate to share the Washingtons, as we are fortunate to share exhibitions. Our success here is with the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, the prime outreach service in the field of art and history exhibitions that the Institution can offer. This is a far more effective service for us to manage than the oft-repeated plea that we should manage entire museums in other states. We feel it is much more effective to mount exhibitions, with all the talent we can muster, and then launch them in company with colleagues across the land. The act creates mutuality of interest, is similarly educational for everyone including a vast and growing public, and accentuates part of our mandate for "increase and diffusion." The future is with us in the development of the traveling exhibitions.

The Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (SITES), founded in 1952, is now the largest and most diversified agency of its kind in the world. Up to one hundred and twenty different exhibitions have been circulated in one year in the United States and

Wash Sign

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several have gone abroad. These exhibitions reach over five million visitors to museums, libraries, universities, and other organizations whose programs would have been far less diversified and meaningful had it not been for the contributions made by SITES. During 1980, dozens of new exhibitions were introduced for circulation. Among the most important was the first thorough survey of the history of the French porcelain manufactory of Sèvres. This was accompanied by the first comprehensive catalogue in English describing the history and the production of that great porcelain center. Western Views and Eastern Visions, a collection of photographs mostly taken by members of the United States Geological Survey during the second half of the nineteenth century, and for the most part never exhibited before, gives an unvarnished view of the grand spectacle that our early explorers encountered as they were mapping this country. Another highly successful exhibition, drawn from the collection of the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden. dealt with Twentieth Century Sculptors and Their Drawings.

sites has ambitious plans to expand its foreign offerings and to develop the means to circulate an increasing number of our own exhibitions abroad. To find the means and techniques to do so efficiently will be one of the major tasks of sites's new director, Peggy Loar. She comes to the Smithsonian from the Institute of Museum Services, where she was assistant director for program and policy. Miss Loar has broad museum experience and is well prepared to formulate programs responsible to the needs of sites's constituency.

Like SITES whose exhibitions reach across the country and the world, the magazine *Smithsonian*, celebrating its tenth anniversary, reaches an ever-larger number of Associates here and abroad, nearing two million at this date. Our radio programs, notably *Galaxy*, now are heard by sixty million people per year around the world. The Institution's Press, operating in the black, has published a variety of excellent books, while Smithsonian Exposition Books, a publishing enterprise largely for Associates, has had a most successful season with a book on *The American Land*, and a history of presidential elections, titled *Every Four Years*, now in its second printing.

Exhibitions often associate themselves closely with performances or colloquia. The Einstein Centennial was a fortunate occasion to



A community of interest is ours in the sharing of works of art. During filming of A Sense of Discovery, produced by the Office of Telecommunications, conservators at NCFA restore an early American portrait. Below. Participants at the Edison Centennial Symposium in San Francisco view an installation of the SITES exhibition on Edison and the Electrical Age: One Hundred Years.



correlate a seminar at Princeton University with an exhibition at the National Museum of History and Technology. Exhibitions also include new acquisitions. The Smithsonian has been fortunate this past year in acquiring gifts in the field of modern art, notably the extremely important collection (part purchase with Regents Collections Acquisition funds, part gift from Vincent Melzac) of contemporary or recent painters including the Washington School, as well as seminal works by William de Kooning, Kenneth Noland, and Jules Olitsky.

In discussions of museum operations, a distinction is often made between research and exhibition—a distinction that is also enshrined in the language of federal budgets. Although in some ways it may be useful to make this distinction, the fact is that any good exhibition is necessarily both the product of research and a contribution to knowledge. In the case of art and science museums, where the evidence can be fully understood and appreciated only when it is physically before the viewer, exhibitions are in a real sense the most appropriate means of publishing the results of research. In a university, such museum exhibitions should qualify equally with books insofar as they may represent new discoveries of demonstrable theories of the professor-curator. This was a fact I was at pains to point out to faculty administrators during my work at Yale University, for too often such evidence of scholarly research tended to be overlooked. In art museums there is at least an exhibition catalogue published and distributed as tangible printed evidence of scholarly production. Curators among the scientific disciplines usually have less recourse to publications, however, and have sometimes been penalized through lack of comprehension by administrators of the original scholarship and character of exhibitions.

In recent years the art and history museums of the Smithsonian family have increasingly drawn upon their excellent scholarly staffs to create a growing number of exhibitions that have in this sense constituted important contributions to knowledge. While our museums have continued to show exhibitions organized elsewhere, and have added to the pleasure and education of our millions of visitors by doing so, we are particularly pleased to have been able to share with other museums more and more exhibitions conceived and organized within the Smithsonian. A sampling of ex-



A bird puppet from the Bambara people of Mali is admired by a young visitor to the Museum of African Art's 1980 summer exhibition on Puppets from West Africa.



Raphael Soyer, the dean of American realists, came to the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden for his 80th birthday exhibition that opened at the museum on December 4, 1979. Here Soyer poses in front of his painting *Portraits at a Party*, a recent gift to the collection from Joseph H. Hirshhorn. The museum owns more of this artist's works—62 paintings and drawings—than any other institution.

hibitions of this sort indicates something of the range of our museums' contributions to this common enterprise of scholars and curators everywhere.

The Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden's important retrospective Miró: Selected Paintings was later seen at the Albright-Knox Art Gallery in Buffalo; Hirshhorn exhibitions of works by Botero and Edwin Dickinson traveled to Corpus Christi, Texas, and Louisville, Kentucky, respectively. An exhibition of oil sketches by Frederic Church from the collection of the Cooper-Hewitt Museum was organized by an outside curator, traveled to eight cities under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, and was finally shown at the Cooper-Hewitt this year. The National Portrait Gallery's exhibition Time of Our Lives, consisting of selections from its collection of Time magazine cover portraits, was shown at the Lyndon B. Johnson Library in Austin. Three important exhibitions organized by the National Collection of Fine Arts were shared widely with museums elsewhere in this country and abroad: Hugo Robus (1885-1964) was seen at the Allentown Art Museum in Pennsylvania and the Columbus Museum of Art in Ohio; Drawings of Morris Louis traveled to the Fogg Art Museum, the Israel Museum, and the Tel Aviv Museum; Across the Nation: Fine Art in Federal Buildings, 1972-79, an exhibition of ninety-seven drawings and maquettes from the artist-in-architecture program of the General Services Administration will travel to the Hunter Museum of Art in Chattanooga and to four other cities. The Renwick Gallery's beautiful exhibition The Harmonious Craft: American Musical Instruments was shared with the American Craft Museum in New York City, the Kohler Arts Center in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and Northwest Missouri State University. Finally, as the result of a very happy and fruitful international collaboration between Dr. Otto Mayr of our National Museum of History and Technology and the Bavarian National Museum in Munich, the very important exhibition The Clockwork Universe: German Clocks and Automata 1550-1650 will be seen in both institutions. These are examples of the ways in which the museums of the Smithsonian have been able to use their own scholarly resources, and in many cases their own collections, for the benefit of scholars and museum visitors throughout the country and the world. We expect that this sharing will continue and increase in the years ahead.

In all these exhibitions, the Collections Acquisition funds provided by the Smithsonian Regents continue to play a significant role. As part of our trust funds budget allocated for the purpose, these sums, now only three years old, enable our museums to make important additions to collections. Thus the Hirshhorn Museum, in connection with the Miró retrospective exhibition, was able to acquire the painting Woman before an Eclipse with Her Hair Disheveled by the Wind, which was included in the show. Additional examples of such acquisitions are the collection of twelve Chinese calligraphy scrolls, exhibited so handsomely at the Freer Gallery of Art; the Gaston Lachaise sculpture Standing Woman (Heroic Woman) installed on the Hirshhorn Plaza; and those incomparable Gilbert Stuart portraits of George and Martha Washington, centerpieces now of the National Portrait Gallery's holdings.

The possession of such funds is a new development for the Institution, and makes possible, often with matching grants, the purchase of material formerly beyond the Smithsonian's reach. Similarly the importance of some of our collections, in fields like gems and gemstones, increasingly attracts major gifts.

This has been a significant year in terms of the outstanding research accomplishments with new facilities. For instance, latest reports indicate that the capabilities of the Multiple Mirror Telescope are exceeding our expectations. The site at the summit of Mt. Hopkins is turning out to be excellent for observation purposes and may be one of the very best such locations in the continental United States. The building is also exceeding our hopes in effectiveness. Modifications which we plan over the next few years should result in even sharper stellar images than are being obtained now (one-half arc second). Increasing the sharpness of the image is equivalent to increasing the diameter of the telescope by the same factor. Thus, these improvements are making available to American astronomers a telescope considerably more powerful than the 176-inch equivalent that had been anticipated originally.

At the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute an important new facility at the Naos Marine Laboratory was opened by the president of Panama in July 1980. In this completely new aquatic system providing sea water for studies of captive marine organisms, salt water can be provided in raw, filtered, and sediment-free states, and the return flow can be sterilized so that organisms from

non-Pacific sources can be studied without risks of contamination. This facility will greatly enhance the research potential of our marine laboratory and should provide an important adjunct to any future sea-level canal studies, long a concern of the Smithsonian.

Our Marine Sciences Laboratory, located in the National Museum of Natural History / Museum of Man, has acquired its own research vessel and airplane, and this year the laboratory successfully conducted its first combined "sea and air" mission. The trip to the Caribbean focused on the study of coral reefs off the coasts of Haiti and the Virgin Islands. With the success of this expedition, plans are moving forward for the study of Pacific reefs using the same combination of ship and plane. Meanwhile the simulated living coral reef and lagoon with over two hundred species of animals and plants, materials garnered from these Caribbean studies, is now in place in a working laboratory exhibition in our National Museum of Natural History. This exhibition, designed by Dr. Walter Adey and planned with major support from the National Science Foundation, bids fair to becoming a major public education exhibition to be reproduced—with National Science Foundation help—in other museums across the country.

After over ten years of planning, countless meetings and studies, and numerous presentations to the Congress, one of the Institution's highest priorities is soon to be accomplished. Ground will be broken for the new Museum Support Center which will permit, at long last, the removal of vast portions of the collections of the National Museum of Natural History from inadequate facilities to a milieu where they can be properly conserved, easily retrieved and studied, and contained within laboratories equipped with the most up-to-date technology. Thus, a significant new door is about to open; while in the decades ahead the facility will no doubt have to be expanded, in the near term it can only be described as a quantum improvement.

It is irresponsible as well as unethical for museums to harvest collections only to let them gradually decay in ill-ventilated, overheated, and crowded storage areas. The proper housing of the collections of the National Museum of Natural History is a priority not only of the Institution but of the nation, for these collections in major part are unduplicated and are totally irreplaceable. In their aggregate, they represent a significant portion of the nation's,

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indeed the world's, scholarly inheritance. It is with great satisfaction that I have presided over the achievement of this goal: I look forward to the dedication of the building, on schedule, toward the end of 1982. Thereafter, we plan to initiate a program of training in conservation to help alleviate the critical shortage of fully qualified conservators in America.

The Smithsonian Institution continued to search for ways to meet the high standards of excellence in its exhibitions, programs, and activities while significantly curtailing energy use wherever possible. More aggressive efforts which began in 1979 with the creation of a Smithsonian-wide energy conservation task force culminated this year in the establishment during June 1980 of a formalized Energy Management Program. The new energy policy establishes a plan for renovating inefficient utilities systems and for upgrading utilities operating procedures, expands an employee awareness program, and establishes a monitoring group in each museum and facility to ensure continued Institution-wide support and participation. Since fiscal year 1978, the Institution has avoided more than \$1.5 million in utilities costs, of which nearly \$600,000 was realized during the past year. This cost avoidance is attributed primarily to a computerized power management system and to improvements in the operation and maintenance of utilities distribution equipment. Among numerous additional energy conservation measures implemented this year, the Institution installed solar collectors on the new Great Ape House at the National Zoo, reduced lighting levels and modified exhibit and office lighting systems, altered selected staff work schedules to reduce lighting requirements and to avoid using powered tools and equipment during peak energy charge hours, and turned off "down" escalators and selected elevators on peak demand days. Other energy-saving measures begun during the year included the initiation of a study with the goal of creating energy-efficient environmental zones within Smithsonian buildings, testing of a new carburetor device to trim use of fuel in Smithsonian vehicles, and experimentation with gasohol.

Earlier in this account I have spoken of the "evidence" which the portraits of President and Mrs. Washington provide. I mean in this sense the *manifestation* that their appearance discloses. William Walton used the word in the title of his book, *The Evidence*



National Museum of Natural History volcanologist Dr. William Melson took this picture of Mount Saint Helens from the air shortly after it began to show signs of erupting. An apron of gray ash covers the snowy flanks of the mountain. Below. In response to public interest in the Mount Saint Helens eruption, scientists from NMNH organized a symposium on this fascinating national event. Answering public questions here are (left to right) NMNH director Richard Fiske, chief U.S. Geological Survey volcanologist Robert Tilling, and museum volcanologists William Melson, Thomas Simkin, Lindsay McClelland. (Photo by Chip Clark.)



of Washington (1966). Evidence is an aggregate of things, signs and symbols, past and present. It is not merely an exhibit, but the mood that it creates. In the artist's eye vision induces perspicuity, a seeing through. So it is with objects, objects collected by museums, objects from an attic or a bureau drawer. When my father died I opened the drawer, and there spread before me was the materia vitae, like a Harnett still life, the spectacles, a silver pencil for a waistcoat chain, collar buttons, a photo of a boy in the uniform of the Knickerbocker Grays, an old letter, and a diary.

If we did not build the Museum Support facility, where would our conscience be? If we did not collect objects, what evidence of truth would there be? Objects are a surer evidence than legal precedents, whose evidence Henry Clay questioned in one of his speeches in the Senate in 1835: "a solitary precedent . . . which has never been re-examined can not be conclusive." It is not so with objects, be they the jawbone of Balaam's ass, or the golden cup of Alexander of Macedon. Now that people read less, perhaps objects will return to their former status as evidence of truth, old testaments to revelation. Sometimes I have described museums, a bit facetiously, as the only legitimate growth industry (in a world of declining natural resources). It is true that in our present mode of life, in spite of the successes of the auction business, more and more people live under increasingly compressed physical conditions. Rooms are smaller, ceilings lower, attics like the trunk spaces of automobiles soon to be nonexistent. So, more and more, museums are being called upon as a last resort to winnow the chaff of possessions-and authentically curate the results. Museums live as they grow, presiding over the verities of history. I once quoted a Dr. Scott cited by the famous writer and philosopher, Cardinal Newman, as saying that "growth is the only evidence of life," a statement with a convincing biological ring. If one assumes this to be true, then museums and their careful curating have a far higher priority in life than public recognition or support gives them credit for.

In Washington today there exists a great paradox: life goes on but not much growth. One must eat and sleep and mind one's daily affairs, but the mood is numb. Too few people look at the dome of the Capitol or notice the soaring thrust of the Washington Monument, to sense the meaning and feel the past through mists,

like swirling clouds in time of war and pestilence, or the scourge of slavery, the past of unequal opportunity out of which, in pain, a Republic has arisen. Washington is not a symbol of inefficiency and pettifogging, but is rather in all our hearts, as in the eyes of the world, the emblem of democracy, a land where wounds are bound and hopes for future peace are established.

How can we recapture the past and find strength for the present? The two together promise hope and certainty for the future. I would venture that a walk along the nation's quadrangle, the National Mall, cathedral close of the Republic if you will, would provide a lesson in such feelings. Start at the Capitol, stand under Thomas Ustick Walter's great dome, and then wander north and south to the adjacent original cubic spaces of Benjamin Latrobe. Stroll outside, down the lawn to the grand promenade, lined with our common history. Enter one or another of the buildings by your choice, and go on as far as you can, and if at the end, the result is not to produce in you a mood of assurance and confidence for the future, I would be surprised. For in this place there dwells a kind of reassurance, a reaffirmation of what we are about, the evidence of our purposes in being here at all.

In this connection, thinking of the past, it is worth pondering what we are doing about the present. What, for example, are we doing about that great preoccupation of today, the role of creative equal opportunity and affirmative action? Over the past year significant progress has been made in the Institution's equal employment opportunity and affirmative action programs. While roughly one-third of our work force is drawn from minority employees, and one-third are women, specific efforts are being made to improve their representation at the professional level. Similarly, we are seeking to afford more job opportunities to disabled persons. I am pleased to say that a variety of steps are being taken that in cumulative effect will result in a strengthened organization. Every job

¹ Perhaps our readers are not aware that the huge Capitol dome, symbol of stability, is alive? It moves. Joseph Henry, the first Secretary of the Smithsonian, conducted an experiment to determine the amount of movement of the top of the dome as a result of expansion from the heat of the sun in daytime, and nighttime contraction, and found that there was motion toward the cardinal points of the compass in twenty-four hours. The top oscillates each day between three and four inches, giving a nod, as it were, to the fifty states.

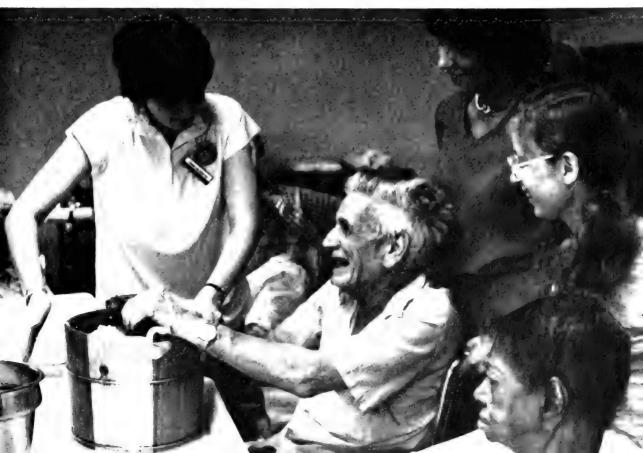
category in the Smithsonian has been analyzed to determine the composition of its employees. Areas of underrepresentation by women and minorities will receive particular attention. Recruitment efforts will reach out in a more positive way to seek all qualified candidates. A management review takes place on each tentative selection to ensure that all affirmative action requirements and needs have been realized.

A concurrent program includes the development of an expanded upward mobility series to provide employees the opportunity to improve their qualifications for career development and advancement. Whatever the ideal is in this respect, it continues to be a fact that qualified minority or women applicants may not be available for many of the Institution's jobs, especially in certain specialized scholarly and scientific disciplines that have little financial appeal in the job market. Consequently, we have inaugurated a cooperative education program that will allow approximately twelve graduate-level students to intersperse periods of work at the Institution with course work. Over time we hope to be able to recruit candidates who have completed this program to take on specialized professional careers. Other college and university intern programs at the undergraduate level are now being studied. We expect to make a greater effort to interest young people in pursuing our own types of academic work-now poorly promoted by university departments—that will qualify them for professional consideration by the Institution.

The present fashions in science training, particularly in biology, are all in the field of cellular research, biochemical- and biophysical-related, and in the burgeoning field of molecular studies. Connected to this is the continual pressure for many of the brightest students to be weaned away from the natural sciences into fields of medicine, as it has continued to be in the years since I was myself a university professor. And yet the need for studies in the long-neglected and quasi-unfashionable natural history fields becomes ever greater as the planet continues to suffer from over-exploitation and gradual degradation of living and inanimate resources. Ecologists are as much needed for the future of our health as are medical doctors in research. Still there continues to be a curious apathy and lack of understanding among teachers and the



Museums live as they grow, presiding over the verities of history. Youngsters stage a performance with stringed marionettes they constructed in a Young Associate class on marionette making, offered in conjunction with the *Belgium Today* international symposium. *Below*. NMHT's Division of Education served fifteen hundred senior citizens in its Senior Series this year. Age itself knows no limit to the joys of making and tasting the real thing: ice cream!



public alike, even as there is a lack of comprehension of the crisis in resources for energy. We toy with the issues of oil as we fiddle with the fate of our environment. It seems to be our mode to sing like the cricket the song of today and now, ever unable to think of the morrow. Natural history museums should be in the vanguard of support in ecological research for they contain many of the keys for understanding our future dilemmas. We continue to hope that the tide of fashion in biological and geological training will turn again to natural history studies in order to furnish recruits for these underestimated fields.

Training of our employees in the increasingly important and complex area of personnel matters has been intensified and broadened. Over the past year some one hundred supervisors and managers have taken a two-week course in personnel management and the development of supervisory skills. Altogether 275 persons with equal employment opportunity and affirmative action responsibilities took a two-day course to increase their knowledge and strengthen their ability to undertake such programs. We can only hope the intricacies of meeting the newly legislated requirements attendant on having a government-supported or appropriated budget will keep pace with the social achievements and benefits that we desire for all Americans. Many universities are at considerable financial disadvantage these days keeping the management supervision in order associated with federal or state support. Increasing oversight and administrative burdens are contemporary phenomena, often hard to associate with the work of education or the carrying forth of research. Time alone will tell us perhaps of the effectiveness of such proliferation of regulatory procedures, requiring expenditure of vast sums for the recovery of overhead costs.

This year, as in the past, we have witnessed a number of significant personnel changes in our senior staff. In January Michael Collins left the Institution's Under Secretaryship to pursue a career in private industry, but we were fortunate to find Phillip S. Hughes, long a friend of the Smithsonian, available to step in as our new Under Secretary. After more than twenty dedicated years of work at the Institution, Dorothy Rosenberg retired from service as my executive assistant, but only after we were able to present her with the richly deserved Secretary's Medal for Exceptional Service. Other retirements included Ted Rivinus from the director-

ship of the Smithsonian Institution Press and Ann Campbell from the directorship of the Management Analysis Office. Also off to other fields for their efforts were Laverne Love, Women's Program Coordinator, and Jake Page, columnist for *Smithsonian* magazine and founding director of Smithsonian Exposition Books. In each of the foregoing cases, as in so many others, we have lost a Smithsonian coworker but retained a colleague in the vital cultural pursuits of this nation.

We were particularly pleased to welcome the original and resourceful volcanologist Dick Fiske as the new director of the National Museum of Natural History / Museum of Man. We were also fortunate, as mentioned, in recruiting Peggy Loar as director of the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service. Additionally, we were delighted to appoint Felix Lowe as director of the Smithsonian Institution Press, Barbara Spraggins as director of the Special Events Office, and John Motheral as director of the Management Analysis Office, all of whom had served in important capacities on the Smithsonian staff. At our Exposition Books office, Glen Ruh succeeds Jake Page. Don Moser and Joe Bonsignore have taken over from Edward K. Thompson as managing editor and acting publisher respectively of the magazine, while Ralph Backlund has become executive editor, with Anne Keating and Tom Black as associate publishers. And it should be noted that Jim Hobbins similarly advanced in my office to become executive assistant.

Among the honors and awards received by members this year we should mention especially the recognition accorded to Steven Weinberg of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, member of the Smithsonian/Harvard Center for Astrophysics, named as a corecipient of the 1980 Nobel Prize for Physics.

It seems impossible to keep for ourselves all of our staff, and this past year we were especially grieved by the untimely deaths of Jeanette Gladstone and William Grayson. They were both among the most universally appreciated staff—extremely personable, interested, interesting, and bedrocks of Smithsonian life. They will both live long and bright in the memories of those of us who are inspired to take up where they have left off.

In the performance *in vivis* associated with the Institution we should give great credit to the presentation of the thirteenth Festival of American Folklife, held on the Mall from October third



On their first United States tour, the Royal Dancers and Musicians from the Kingdom of Bhutan (in the Himalayan Mountains north of India) performed in the Division of Performing Arts World Explorer Series at Baird Auditorium.

through eighth, and the Fourth of July festivities celebrated, in the words of John Adams, with "shews, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations." Other celebrations included the twentieth anniversary of the civil rights movement marked by a working conference and an exhibition as well as songs and music of the time. The production of records, music, and dance were on our agenda this past year, as well as a colloquium titled *The Muses Flee Hitler*, and a special ceremony participated in by other institutions and museums across the country and graced by the presence of the regal and dedicated King and Queen of the Belgians, Their Majesties, King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola.

So the Institution flourishes with exhibits, sound, publications, and distinguished collaborators and visitors of every ilk, the most varied, delightful, and—to paraphrase P. T. Barnum—biggest and best show on earth!



Secretary Ripley presented the James Smithson Medal to Pope John Paul II during the pontiff's historic visit to Washington and the Smithsonian in October 1979. The Smithson Medal is given to honor only the most outstanding achievements in art, science, education, or history. *Below.* King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola of Belgium view the Renwick Gallery exhibition of *Traditional Marionettes in French Belgium Today.* The Renwick typically shows special exhibitions on design and crafts.





The Renwick Gallery exhibition *Georg Jensen Silversmithy: 77 Artists, 75 Years* was viewed appreciatively by Mrs. Otto Borch, wife of the Danish ambassador, and Georg Jensen executives. *Below*. Twelve masterpieces of Chinese calligraphy were acquired by the Freer Gallery of Art through Smithsonian Collections Acquisition funds. At the opening of the exhibition at the Freer Gallery were Chai Zemin, ambassador of the People's Republic of China (*left*), shown with Chang Wenying, first secretary of the Culture Department.



THE BOARD OF REGENTS held three formal meetings during the last year as well as a number of additional meetings of the Executive Committee, the Investment Policy Committee, the Personnel Committee, and the Audit and Review Committee.

The board's first meeting of the year, on January 28, 1980, opened in the Regents' Room with a tribute to the late Regent John Nicholas Brown, who died October 9, 1979. A memorial was prepared in fine calligraphy for presentation to Mrs. Brown. To fill the vacancies on the board occasioned by Mr. Brown's untimely death and the resignation of Regent Thomas J. Watson, Jr., to become Ambassador to the Soviet Union, the Regents entertained the recommendations of their search committee and voted to nominate William G. Bowen and Carlisle H. Humelsine for statutory terms of six years each. These appointments were confirmed by joint resolutions of the Congress and signed into law by the president on March 13, 1980.

The Regents' Personnel Committee reported that no conflicts of interest were apparent in the confidential financial interests statements of the senior staff of the Institution. In addition, the Audit and Review Committee reported on its first meeting of the year which had consisted of an overview of the Smithsonian's organization, programs, funding, and staffing; a description of the independent auditing of trust funds, conducted this year by Coopers and Lybrand; and an outline of the work of the Institution's internal auditor.

The Treasurer provided an analysis of fiscal year 1979 results in the Institution's trust funds and reported the receipt of fiscal year 1980 federal appropriations. The financial reports included details on the allowance of the Office of Management and Budget and on the new programs highlighted in the fiscal year 1981 consolidated budget being submitted to Congress. In keeping with their bylaws, the Regents delegated certain authorities to the Secretary for the acceptance and transfer of specific kinds of gifts, grants, and bequests. The Investment Policy Committee reported that the Insti-

tution's investment managers had outperformed market averages over fifteen months prior to September 30, 1979. The Regents approved the Five-Year Prospectus (fiscal years 1981–1985) which had been updated to reflect the Regents' decisions on the fiscal year 1980 nonappropriated funds budget, allocation of the fiscal year 1980 federal budget, and fiscal year 1981 federal budget allowances from the Office of Management and Budget. New exhibition programs, equipment costs for the Museum Support Center, and planning funds for the Quadrangle project were highlighted.

The Secretary reported that the architectural/engineering firm of Shepley Bulfinch Richardson and Abbott had been selected to continue detailed planning to supplement Junzo Yoshimura's original concepts of the Quadrangle development. Mr. Ripley outlined planning expected to be accomplished with trust funds this year and summarized fund-raising efforts underway.

The Regents appointed five additional members to the Museum of African Art Commission: Messrs. Richard Long, Beverly Carter, Roy Sieber, Walter E. Washington, and Mrs. Katherine White. The Regents also approved the actions of the commissions of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery and appointed the Honorable Robert B. Morgan and Mr. Thomas Mellon Evans to the latter commission. The Secretary was authorized to renew negotiations with the Boston Athenaeum for the purchase of the Gilbert Stuart portraits of George and Martha Washington. Subsequent to the meeting the chairman of the Executive Committee approved an agreement by which the Smithsonian would pay \$2,750,000, the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, would pay \$2,125,000, and the Boston Athenaeum would lower the purchase price to \$4,875,000; the Smithsonian and the Museum of Fine Arts would be equal partners in ownership and would exhibit the portraits for equal time, alternating every three years; and the Smithsonian, after consultation, would have final authority and responsibility for conservation.

The Regents voted to present the Henry Medal to Gordon N. Ray for his distinguished leadership of the Smithsonian Council since 1970. The medal was presented on behalf of the Regents by the Secretary at the Regents' Dinner May 4, 1980, where Dr. Ray spoke briefly about the history and significance of the council since its founding.

The Secretary presented a report of the work in popular book publishing accomplished by Smithsonian Exposition Books and the Regents approved the publication of Every Four Years . . . The American Presidency. The Secretary also discussed the status of the Museum Support Center, the Mall Parking Study, and the Equal Opportunity Program, which subject, together with the future of the Belmont Conference Center property, was referred to the Audit and Review Committee for examination. Additional reports were received on the impact of the Panama Canal Treaty implementing legislation on the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute; Civil Service reform; major construction projects; the status of the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange; litigation; legislation; the return of museum objects to the Hillwood Museum; the appointment of Dr. Fiske as Director of the National Museum of Natural History / Museum of Man; the Smithsonian delegation's trip to China. The Regents were also provided an updated report, "Survey of Smithsonian Institution Property."

At the second meeting of the Board of Regents, held in the Regents' Room on May 5, 1980, the Executive Committee reported on its meeting of April 2 and made recommendations to the Regents on the agenda papers. Three Regents' terms were scheduled to expire on August 30, 1980, and it was learned that Dr. Gell-Mann and Mr. Burden would be reappointed (the joint resolutions of the Congress were subsequently signed into law by the president on July 25, 1980) while Dr. Haskins would not seek reappointment. The Chancellor asked the Executive Committee to serve as the search committee to seek a replacement, and the Regents elected Mr. Humelsine to serve on the Executive Committee succeeding Dr. Haskins effective September 1, 1980.

The Audit and Review Committee reported on its meetings of February 28 and May 3, 1980. The Committee's agenda included a discussion with Coopers and Lybrand on their independent audit of trust funds for fiscal year 1979, and reviews of the Institution's inventory of collections, the process of budgeting unrestricted trust funds, the status of the Belmont Conference Center, and the Smithsonian's equal opportunity program. On the recommendation of the committee, it was voted "that the Board of Regents lends its full support to the Institution's intensified efforts and encourages and directs the management of the Institution to take all

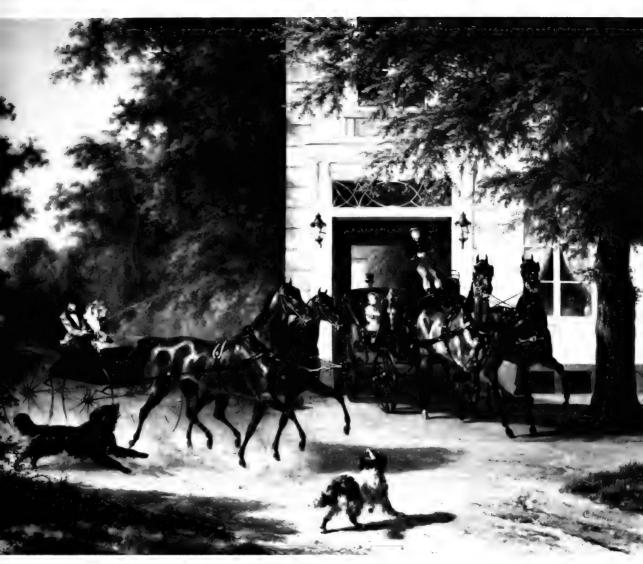
possible steps to ensure equal opportunity within the Smithsonian..."

The title of Regent Emeritus had been conferred on only one former Regent, the Honorable George H. Mahon, in January 1979. Upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, the Regents voted to confer the title on twelve former Regents whose interests in and value to the Smithsonian and the Regents promise to continue: Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, 1949–1968; Dr. Crawford H. Greenewalt, 1956–1974; Honorable J. William Fulbright, 1959–1974; Honorable Hugh Scott, 1967–1976; Honorable Thomas J. Watson, Jr., 1969–1979; Honorable Robert F. Goheen, 1972–1977; Honorable William E. Minshall, 1973–1975; Honorable Sidney R. Yates, 1975–1976; Honorable Frank E. Moss, 1975–1977; Honorable Elford A. Cederberg, 1975–1978; Honorable Claiborne Pell, 1977–1978; Honorable Corinne C. Boggs, 1977–1978.

The Treasurer reported on the status of appropriated and non-appropriated funds for fiscal year 1980, noting particularly governmentwide budget reductions and revised projections for the unrestricted trust funds. It was noted that the Office of Management and Budget reduced the Institution's appropriation request for fiscal year 1981, then pending before Congress. The Investment Policy Committee reported on the performance of the investment managers and considered favorably the possible funding of the Quadrangle underground parking facility from funds to be transferred in future years to unrestricted endowment funds, as a self-liquidating investment, albeit of modest return.

The Regents discussed two recent legislative actions which departed from the tradition of reserving the use of the word "national," when applied to museums, to elements of the Smithsonian. Strategies were discussed for reaffirming the traditional use of "national" in the Smithsonian context.

The Secretary reviewed refinements in the design of the Quadrangle and noted that it has been generally well received by the National Capital Planning Commission. He added that an environmental impact statement and a revised report on program and space requirements are being prepared. Receiving a report on the status of fund-raising efforts, the Regents discussed a tentative financial plan which suggests as many as five sources of support: unrestricted nonappropriated trust funds netted from auxiliary



This unusual portrait, donated recently to the National Portrait Gallery by Paul Mellon, depicts the American financier and minister to the Netherlands (1853–57) August Belmont. Renowned as a sportsman as well as a man of business and diplomacy, Belmont here has taken the reins and appears to be enjoying himself in a scene rendered by the Dutch artist Wouterus Verschuur in 1854.

activities; future parking revenues; proceeds from the sale of Museum of African Art real estate; contributions through fundraising efforts; and federal appropriations.

The Secretary presented reports on the Museum Support Center, including the status of design, hearings, and the conclusion—after considerable study—to seek appropriations for an innovative three-tiered, self-supporting storage system. Progress was noted in the inventories of collections in the National Museum of Natural History / National Museum of Man and the National Museum of History and Technology.

The board accepted the annual report for fiscal year 1979, reappointed Mr. Andrew Oliver to the Commission of the National Portrait Gallery, and endorsed the Executive Committee's and the Secretary's recommendation to the president that General Andrew J. Goodpaster and Professor Theodore Ropp be appointed to the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board (which appointments were made by President Carter on June 6, 1980). The Regents voted to award the Hodgkins Medal and Prize to Dr. Luigi Jacchia, physicist at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, "in recognition of his pioneering work in atmospheric physics which has led to an understanding of the earth's upper atmosphere and its bearing on the welfare of man."

The Regents received reports on the special Collections Acquisition Program begun by the Regents with nonappropriated trust funds in January 1978. Attention was drawn to the acquisitions under this program, the funds generated by provisions for matching funds, and the condition of the present acquisition funds. Additional status reports were prepared on popular book publishing, the Mall parking study, construction projects, litigation, legislation, and the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange.

At the Regents' Dinner, held Sunday evening, May 4, in the courtyard of the Fine Arts and Portrait Gallery Building, the Regents were treated to a glimpse of the newly arrived Gilbert Stuart portraits of George and Martha Washington. On behalf of the Regents, the Chancellor presented to Mrs. Ripley a necklace with a pendant of polished smithsonite mounted on a Smithsonian sunburst medallion, and a citation which read in part: "The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution note with admiration the many contributions with which Mary Livingston Ripley has advanced the

purposes of the Institution as well as the scientific activities of her husband, the Eighth Secretary. . . ." Her many contributions have covered the fields of voluntary organizations, the stimulation of horticulture at the Institution, and valuable collections of entomology and photographs from the field.

The fall meeting of the Board of Regents was called to order in the Regents' Room on September 22, 1980. The Executive Committee reported on its August 19 meeting to which all Regents had been invited because of the importance of reviewing the fiscal year 1982 budget materials before their submission to the Office of Management and Budget.

Acting on behalf of the Board of Regents, the Executive Committee asked the congressional members of the board to introduce and support legislation to change the names of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Museum of History and Technology to the National Museum of American Art and the National Museum of American History respectively. Serving as a search committee to find a replacement for Dr. Haskins, the Executive Committee recommended Mr. David C. Acheson to serve as the next Regent from the District of Columbia. The board voted to ask its congressional members to introduce legislation to that effect.

Special note was taken of the extraordinary services which Dr. Haskins had rendered to the Smithsonian over the course of his four terms, or twenty-four years, not only as a Regent but as a most distinguished scientist. The Regents resolved to present to Dr. Haskins the Henry Medal in recognition of his manifold contributions to the Smithsonian. Knowing of his continuing interests in the work of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, and the Department of Entomology in the National Museum of Natural History, the Regents also voted to confer the title of Regent Emeritus on Dr. Haskins.

On the recommendation of the Executive Committee the bylaws of the Board of Regents were amended to include the category of Regent Emeritus for former Regents who accept responsibilities for continuing activities in the interests of the Smithsonian. The title is to be conferred by resolution of the board.

The Treasurer's financial report included status reports on fiscal year 1980 federally appropriated and nonappropriated funds and

on the fiscal year 1981 budget, reflecting actions taken by the Office of Management and Budget and the House of Representatives on the original request for appropriations. The Regents voted to approve the revised budgets of appropriated and nonappropriated funds for fiscal year 1981 and authorized the Secretary to expend the funds accordingly. The board also approved the submission of the fiscal year 1982 budget to the Office of Management and Budget together with projections for fiscal year 1982 nonappropriated funds.

The Investment Policy Committee presented an account of the total market value of the Smithsonian endowment funds and observed that during the last quarter the investment managers performed in line with or ahead of market averages. The Audit and Review Committee reported on its September 16 meeting in which the committee discussed progress on the current audit with Coopers and Lybrand, reviewed the Institution's operations and controls in the auxiliary activities, and discussed the legal liabilities of the Regents with respect to their responsibilities.

The Secretary noted that work continues on the design refinements and the environmental impact statements for the Quadrangle, and he presented a schedule of hearings for the project before the several cognizant commissions in the coming year. There followed a synopsis of fund-raising activities to date in the Orient, the Middle East, and among United States corporations. The Regents voted to request the congressional members of the board to introduce and support legislation authorizing construction of the Quadrangle.

Earlier it had been noted that the current procedures for the acquisition and disposition of works of art for the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery were unwieldly, and therefore the Regents voted to delegate such authority to the Secretary, consistent with the policies of the Board. The Regents also requested the commissions of the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery to submit revised bylaws to the Regents at the January 1981 meeting. At the suggestion of the Secretary, the Regents resolved to name the theater in the National Air and Space Museum in honor of Samuel Pierpont Langley, the third Secretary of the Smithsonian, astrophysicist, and aeronautical pioneer. The Regents also voted to

authorize the Secretary to negotiate for the purchase of approximately twenty acres adjacent to properties held at the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies.

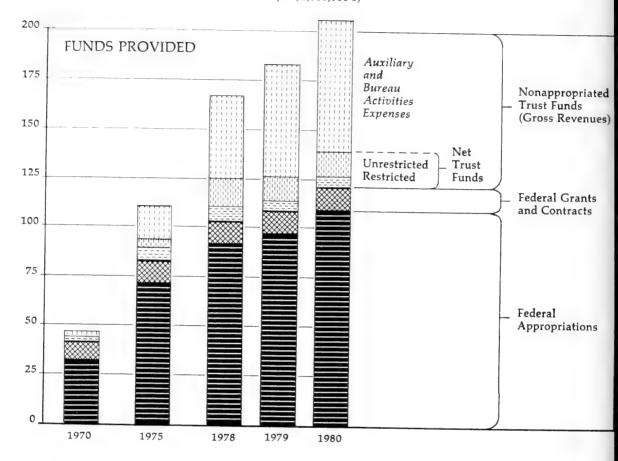
The Secretary submitted a report on the status of the Museum Support Center on which construction is expected to begin in early 1981. The Secretary also reported on changes anticipated in the popular book publishing program following a thorough review by a special panel of Smithsonian Council members, outside publishers, and Smithsonian staff. A new policy on the use of Smithsonian facilities (Office Memorandum 724) was brought to the Regents' attention, as was a report on Smithsonian arrangements for conducting research in foreign nations. The Secretary highlighted the planned implementation of noncapital intensive recommendations from the completed study for visitors' access to the Mall museums. The Regents also received for comment a draft of the revised Five-year Prospectus for fiscal years 1982-86. Other reports furnished in advance concerned major construction projects, the equal employment opportunity program, legislation, litigation, the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, and the National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board.

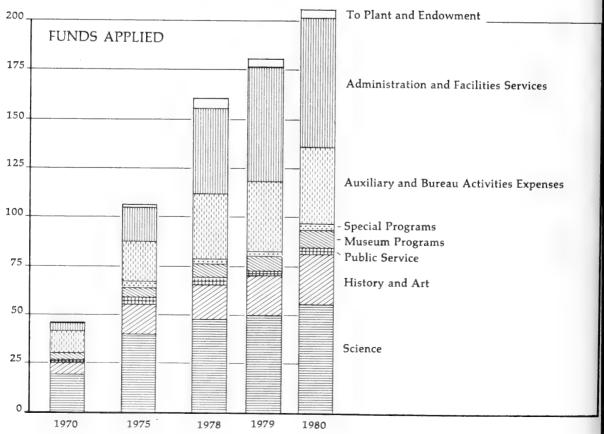
The Regents' Dinner was held at the Supreme Court on Sunday evening, September 21, 1980, at the invitation of the Chancellor and Mrs. Burger. The dinner was in honor of Dr. Haskins, who was presented the Henry Medal by the Chancellor. The Secretary presented the Hodgkins Medal and Prize to Dr. Jacchia of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION OPERATING FUNDS

Fiscal Years 1970, 1975, and 1978–1980

(In \$1,000,000's)





FINANCIAL REPORT

CHRISTIAN C. HOHENLOHE, TREASURER

SUMMARY: During fiscal year 1980 the Smithsonian received strong financial support from the Congress, from donors, from granting agencies, and from revenue-generating auxiliary activities. This mix of funding from public and private sources, from gifts and earned income, permitted notable progress and accomplishments in research, exhibits, publications, and public education. Growth in the overall budget of the Institution in fiscal year 1980 and prior years may be seen in the bar chart on the facing page which displays the source and application by broad category of operating funds. In the context of unusually high inflation, however, this growth was mainly illusory; the larger part of the increased budget was necessarily devoted to keeping up with the higher costs of salaries and supplies, of utilities and collection purchases, with the balance limited to selected high-priority concerns of the Institution. The full-time staff of the Smithsonian grew less than 3 percent over the year, and the increase was almost exclusively in personnel for administrative and facilities services, for auxiliary activities, and for short-term research projects.

In a time of difficulty for most cultural and research organizations, the continued generous support of the Congress was greatly appreciated. The overall federal appropriations, which totaled over \$144 million, provided core support for basic research, exhibition, and education programs; for acquisition, care, documentation, and study of the national collections; and for construction, maintenance, restoration, and protection of Smithsonian facilities. Beyond offsetting the major portion of uncontrollable cost increases, appropriations for operating purposes gave significant new funding for the Museum of African Art, for collections inventory

and management, and for administrative offices. The Museum Support Center, for which \$20.6 million of construction funding was appropriated, will be of immeasurable benefit to the Smithsonian in carrying out its responsibilities of caring for the national collections for future generations. Also of great importance were construction funds to allow forward progress on the facilities development for the National Zoological Park, as well as moneys for the less visible but necessary repairs and renovations of other Smithsonian buildings.

Favorable public support for the Institution also continued, as evidenced by the success of the ongoing Smithsonian Associate programs and other educational auxiliary activities, as well as gifts and grants from individuals and foundations. These revenues allow the Institution to fund a significant portion of its programs from nonappropriated sources, extending the reach of the research and education activities beyond what is supported with federal appropriations. Net revenues from nonappropriated sources, after deduction of operating expenses and cost of sales of auxiliary activities, increased slightly over last year. This was sufficient to continue ongoing programs such as the Regents Collections Acquisition, Scholarly Studies, and Educational Outreach programs, operating allotments to numerous bureaux, and reserves for construction and land acquisition. The major collection purchase of the year was, of course, the acquisition of the Gilbert Stuart portraits of George and Martha Washington. Increasing the endowment funds is a high priority of the Institution, in order to maintain the balance of appropriated and nonappropriated funds which has been a source of strength in meeting goals and seizing new opportunities. The Regents, therefore, followed the practice of recent years and authorized transfer of some \$2 million of unrestricted trust funds into endowment, as well as a further \$650,000 of National Air and Space Museum current funds into a fellowship endowment.

Measured progress continued this year in obtaining funds for the Quadrangle, the site of a future center for Eastern art as well as the new home for the Museum of African Art, south of the Smithsonian Castle; a gift of \$1 million was received for the project from the government of Japan, and indications of further gifts from other sources were favorable. The Quadrangle will be com-

. Table 1. Financial Summary
(In \$1,000's)

(In \$1,000's)			
	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980
INSTITUTIONAL OPERAT	ING FUNDS		
FUNDS PROVIDED: Federal Appropriations—Salaries & Expenses Federal Agency Grants & Contracts	\$ 93,393	\$ 98,202	\$107,764
	11,157	11,412	12,947
For Restricted Purposes For Unrestricted & Special Purposes:	6,538	4,577	5,339
Auxiliary & Bureau Activities Revenues—Gross Less Related Expenses	55,189	67,360	75,150
	(43,070)	(57,557)	(65,933)
Auxiliary & Bureau Activities Net Revenue Investment, Gift, and Other Income	12,119	9,803	9,217
	2,241	3,394	3,825
Total Net Unrest. & Special Purpose Revenue Total Nonappropriated Trust Funds*—Gross —Net	14,360	13,197	13,042
	63,968	75,331	84,314
	20,898	17,774	18,381
Total Operating Funds Provided—Gross	168,518	184,945	205,025
—Net	\$125,448	\$127,388	\$139,092
FUNDS APPLIED: Geience Less SAO Overhead Recovery History & Art Public Service Museum Programs Special Programs Associates and Business Management Administration—Federal** —Nonappropriated Trust Funds Less Smithsonian Overhead Recovery Facilities Services Total Operating Funds Applied Transfers (Nonappropriated Trust Funds) Unrestricted Funds—To Plant —To Endowments Restricted Funds—To Endowments Total Operating Funds Applied & Transferred Out CHANGES IN NONAPPROPRIATED	\$ 50,396	\$ 53,002	\$ 57,907
	(1,841)	(1,850)	(2,196
	19,105	20,245	26,224
	2,799	2,927	3,129
	7,454	8,003	8,974
	1,981	2,692	3,204
	244	304	345
	6,346	7,071	8,048
	3,795	4,134	4,937
	(3,359)	(4,038)	(4,379
	25,985	27,790	30,630
	112,905	120,280	136,823
	869	1,857	1,342
	3,271	2,671	2,031
	1,261	413	757
	\$118,306	\$125,221	\$140,953
TRUST FUND BALANCES: Restricted Purpose (Incl. Fed. Agency Gr. & Cont.) Unrestricted—General Purpose —Special Purpose Total	\$ 980	\$ 171	\$ (225
	850	33	36
	5,312	1,963	(1,672
	\$ 7,142	\$ 2,167	\$ (1,861
YEAR-END BALANCES— NONAPPROPRIATED TRUST FUNDS: Restricted Purpose Unrestricted—General Purpose —Special Purpose	\$ 4,540	\$ 4,900	\$ 4,675
	4,932	4,965	5,001
	9,604	11,567	9,895
Total	\$ 19,076	\$ 21,432	\$ 19,571
OTHER FEDERAL APPRO	PRIATIONS		
Smithsonian Science Information Exchange	\$ 1,857	\$ 2,063	\$
Special Foreign Currency Program	4,000	3,700	4,200
Construction	5,250	6,575	32,100
Total Federal Appropriations (Incl. S&E above)	\$104,500	\$110,540	\$144,064

^{*} Figures do not include gifts and other income directly to Plant and Endowment Funds: FY 1978—\$185,000; FY 1979—\$96,000; FY 1980—\$1,211,000.

^{**} Includes unobligated funds returned to Treasury: FY 1978—\$112,000; FY 1979—\$47,000; FY 1980—\$267,000.

pleted only with strong financial support from private contributions, self-generated funds from auxiliary activities, and appropriated funds; efforts to secure this support will continue in earnest.

Operating Funds—Sources and Application

The growth in past years of the Institution's overall operating budget has continued in fiscal year 1980, as may be seen in both Table 1 and the bar chart at the head of this section. Total gross operating funds grew from \$184,945,000 in fiscal year 1979, to \$205,025,000 in fiscal year 1980, an increase of \$20,080,000, or 11 percent. Federal appropriations constitute 53 percent of total gross operating funds provided, federal agency grants and contracts 6 percent, and nonappropriated funds 41 percent, the same ratios as last year.

After deducting the expenses of the nonappropriated fund auxiliary and bureau activities, the growth in net operating funds was 9 percent over fiscal year 1979. This increase in net funds of \$11,704,000 was primarily in federal appropriations (\$9,562,000) and federal agency grants and contracts (\$1,535,000). Net operating funds, supporting the wide range of Smithsonian programs and activities, are derived 78 percent from federal appropriations, 9 percent from federal agency grants and contracts, and 13 percent from nonappropriated sources. Application of these moneys by all Smithsonian bureaux is set forth in Table 2, with further supporting detail in other tables.

FEDERAL APPROPRIATION

Federal funds totaling \$107,764,000, an increase of approximately \$9.6 million over fiscal year 1979, were provided to the Institution for operating purposes. As in the past several years, a major portion of this increase was directed to generally uncontrollable items. Inflation in the areas of salaries and utilities accounted for some \$6.9 million of the increase, while an additional \$500,000 was required to fund the first full year of operating costs for the Museum of African Art. The balance of \$2.2 million was applied to a variety of program requirements. Collections management, a high priority

of the Institution, received additional funding of over \$1 million to support collections inventory, storage, and conservation in bureaux throughout the Institution, furthering efforts to gain more effective inventory control over the collections and to conserve the valuable objects and specimens. A second area of emphasis was the strengthening of administrative capabilities, particularly in the areas of facilities planning and personnel management. In the first instance the growth reflected increased focus by the Institution on maintaining and preserving its physical plant, while in the latter, the growth was needed to meet new requirements created by both the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 and the Panama Canal Treaty. Implementation of this treaty also necessitated major new funding for the Tropical Research Institute for personnel benefits and security needs. Finally, increased support was provided for exhibit protection and various other priorities of the Institution. For seven months of fiscal year 1980 the Institution was subject to a hiring limitation imposed by the president of the United States; resultant savings in personnel costs and cuts in other expenses were applied towards a \$550,000 deficit in utilities funding created by price increases that were beyond the Institution's control.

FEDERAL AGENCY GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

A major source of support, particularly for the Institution's research activities, is federal agency grants and contracts (including subcontracts from organizations receiving federal prime funding). The funding agencies for the awards, which in fiscal year 1980 accounted for 9 percent of net operating revenue, or approximately \$13 million, are summarized in Table 3. As may be seen from this table, the majority of these funds was from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), primarily for the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory (sAo) which, as in past years, received substantially more grant support than other Smithsonian bureaux. NASA grants supported important space science projects in high-energy astrophysics and radio/geoastronomy, including preparation of instruments for the Space Shuttle program. SAO also received significant funding from the National Science Foundation and the Department of Defense, as did the National Museum of Natural History for operations of the Oceanographic Sorting Center and for continuation of the Medical Entomology Project. Other

Table 2. Source and Application of Operating Funds Year Ended September 30, 1980

(Excludes Special Foreign Currency Funds, Plant Funds, and Endowments)
(In \$1,000's)

				No	nfederal	Funds	
			И	nrestrict	ed	Restr	icted
Funds	Fed- eral funds	Total non- federal funds	Gen- eral	Aux- iliary activ- ities	Spe- cial pur- pose	Gen- eral	Grants and con- tracts
FUND BALANCES 10/1/79	\$ —	\$ 21,432	\$4,965	\$	\$11,567	\$ 4,864	\$ 36
FUNDS PROVIDED Federal Appropriations Investment Income Grants and Contracts Gifts Sales and Revenue Other	107,764	5,249 12,947 3,226 74,252 1,587	2,470 	898 72,203	430 — 57 2,049 714	2,349 — 2,257 — 733	12,947
Total Provided	107,764	97,261	2,624	73,101	3,250	5,339	12,947
Total Available							
FUNDS APPLIED							
Science: Assistant Secretary Natl. Mus. of Nat. History	\$ 301 14,657	\$ 346 2,351	\$ 78 78	\$ <u> </u>	\$ 1 624	\$ 94 479	\$ 173 1,170
Astrophysical Observatory	5,028	13,409			433	123	10,636
Less Overhead Recovery Tropical Research Inst	 2,257	(2,196) 255	(2,196) 54		 151	50	
Radiation Biology Lab	1,837	208	_	_	89	22	97
Natl. Air & Space Museum Chesapeake Bay Center	5,597 744	1,615 587	19 137		1,274 106	251 112	71 232
Natl. Zoological Park	8,521	310	38	_	152	24	96
Center for Study of Man	575	33	2		_	11	20
Fort Pierce Bureau		366				366	
Total Science	39,517	17,284	427		2,830	1,532	12,495
History and Art: Assistant Secretary Natl. Mus. of Hist. & Tech	317 7,177	96 735	77 148	_	12 221	1 366	6
Natl. Coll. of Fine Arts	3,371	1,241	53		953	230	5
Natl. Portrait Gallery	2,442	2,953	31		2,781	139	2
Hirshhorn Museum	2,200 656	209	23		49 367	137 1,050	_
Freer Gallery of Art	521	1,427 471	10 1		6	464	_
Cooper-Hewitt Museum	629	1,502	329		636	482	55
Museum of African Art	543	366	7		190	134	35
Total History and Art	17,856	9,000	679		5,215	3,003	103
Public Service: Assistant Secretary			262		- 36		
Reception Center Anacostia Museum			314 22		- 17	l — 7 1	
Intl. Exchange Service							_
Performing Arts	. 33	1 3,667	2	-			- 29
Smithsonian Press			_	,		2 25	
Exposition Books		- 					
Total Public Service	. 2,302	2 10,268	619	9,441	152	2 27	

Table 2. Source and Application of Operating Funds—continued Year Ended September 30, 1980

(Excludes Special Foreign Currency Funds, Plant Funds, and Endowments)
(In \$1,000's)

				No	nfederal l	Funds	to to the same and
			U	nrestrict	ed	Rest	ricted
Funds	Fed- eral funds	Total non- federal funds	Gen- eral	Aux- iliary activ- ities	Spe- cial pur- pose	Gen- eral	Grants and con- tracts
Museum Programs:							
Assistant Secretary	2,351	249	21	_	95	79	54
Registrar	115	_	_	_	_	_	_
Conserv. Analytical Lab	654			_		_	_
Libraries	2,730	266	214	_		52	_
Exhibits Traveling Exhib. Service	1,259 161	5 1, 0 91	_	1,027	5 30	9	25
Archives	367	-	42	1,027	1	_	
National Museum Act	794	_	_		_	_	_
Total Museum Programs	8,431	1,654	277	1,027	131	140	79
Special Programs: Am. Studies & Folklife Pgm Intl. Environmental Pgm Academic & Educational Pgm. Collections Mgt./Inventory	447 408 478 543	561 — 758	405 — 131		54 586	38	102
Total Special Programs .	1,876	1,319	536		640	38	105
Associate Programs		39,038	282	38,677	23	15	41
Business Management		14,616		14,616			
Administration	7,781	5,296	4,716	359	90	101	30
Less Overhead Recovery		(4,379)	(4,379)				
Facilities Services	29,734	896	803		93		
Transfers Out/(In): Treasury Coll. Acq., Schol. St., Outrch.	267°	*	2,000		(2,000)		_
Liability Reserves			700		(700)	_	
Net Auxiliary Activities			(8,600)			7.6	
Other Designated Purposes	_	1 3/12	1,226 1,281	381	(1,623) 61	16	
Plant Endowment					10	757	
Total Transfers							
Total Funds Applied							\$12,882
FUND BALANCES 9/30/80		==:				_	

^{*} Unobligated funds returned to Treasury.

Table 3. Grants and Contracts—Expenditures (In \$1,000's)

Federal Agencies	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980
Department of Defense	\$ 968	\$ 1,079	\$ 1,078
Department of Energy	266	304	340
Department of Health and Human Services.	311	288	280
Department of Interior	4	65	197
Environmental Protection Agency	422	31	
National Aeronautics and Space			
Administration*	7,858	8,919	9,832
National Endowments for the Arts and			
Humanities	226	105	118
National Science Foundation**	400	385	651
Other	632	314	386
Total	\$11,087	\$11,490	\$12,882

^{*} Includes \$534,000 (FY 1978), \$583,000 (FY 1979), and \$554,000 (FY 1980) in subcontracts from other organizations receiving prime contract funding from NASA.

Smithsonian units receiving research support included the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies, the Radiation Biology Laboratory, the National Zoological Park, and the Office of Folklife Programs.

NONAPPROPRIATED TRUST FUNDS

The Institution received a wide range of funding from nonfederal sources for a variety of purposes. These nonappropriated trust fund revenues totaled \$84,314,000 in the aggregate in fiscal year 1980, an increase of almost \$9 million, or 12 percent over fiscal year 1979. After excluding the auxiliary and bureau activity costs which are necessary to generate a portion of these revenues, the net income available for program purposes was \$18,381,000, a modest increase of 3 percent of net operating funds which, as may be seen in Tables 2, 4, and 5, supported programs throughout the Institution.

Restricted funds may be used only for the purposes specified by the donor or funding source. Total restricted fund revenues for the year were \$5,339,000, consisting of \$2,257,000 from gifts and

^{**} Includes \$137,000 (FY 1980) in NSF subcontracts from the Chesapeake Research Consortium.

TABLE 4. Restricted Operating Trust Funds*
Fiscal Years 1978–1980
(In \$1,000's)

Item	Invest- ment	Gifts	Misc.	Total rev- enue	Deduc- tions	Trans- fers in (out)	Net in- crease (de- crease)	Fund bal- ance end of year
FY 1978—Total	\$2,022	\$3,478	\$1,038	\$6,538	\$4,367	\$ (1,261)	\$ 910	\$4,428
FY 1979—Total	\$2,075	\$1,775	\$ 727	\$4,577	\$3,983	\$ (345)	\$ 249	\$4,864
FY 1980:								
Museum of								
Natural History	\$ 154	\$ 327	\$ 2	\$ 483	\$ 479	\$ —	\$ 4	\$ 467
Astrophysical	A O	20	(6)	0.0	122	10	(25)	77
Observatory Tropical Research	48	38	(6)	80	123	18	(25)	11
Institute	17	45	_	62	50		12	56
National Air and	17	40		02	30		12	30
Space Museum	108	5	3	116	251	(667)	(802)	147
Chesapeake Bay Center	12	200	_	212	112		100	105
Fort Pierce Bureau	664		_	664	366	_	298	441
Other Science	157	149	1	307	151	(101)	55	353
Museum of History								
and Technology	48	290	(4)	334	366		(32)	332
National Collection								
of Fine Arts	42	63		105	230	-	(125)	55
National Portrait Gallery .	34	179	3	216	139		77	409
Hirshhorn Museum	50	75		125	137		(12)	500
Freer Gallery of Art	818	26	487	1,331	1,050	_	281	633
Archives of								
American Art	26	117	249	392	464	-	(72)	268
Cooper-Hewitt Museum	49	361	7	417	482	-	(65)	256
Museum of African Art	11	21	1	33	134		(101)	73
Traveling Exhibition								
Service	4	150		154	9		145	149
All Other	107	211	(10)	308	313	(23)	(28)	319
Total FY 1980	\$2,349	\$2,257	\$ 733	\$5,339	\$4,856	\$ (773)	\$ (290)	\$4,574

^{*} Does not include Federal Agency Grants and Contracts.

grants, \$2,349,000 from investment income, and \$733,000 from other sources including fundraising events of the Archives of American Art and the museum shop of the Freer Gallery of Art. Endowment income, as outlined more fully below, provides major operating support for the Freer and for oceanographic research conducted at the Fort Pierce Bureau, as well as for a wide range of other research and educational projects throughout the Institution. Major gifts were received during the year for exhibitions of the Cooper-Hewitt Museum, the National Museum of History and Technology, the National Portrait Gallery, and the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service; for collections acquisition at the National Museum of Natural History and the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden; for documentation of the Catalogue of American Portraits at the National Portrait Gallery; and for a long-term watershed monitoring project at the Chesapeake Bay Center for Environmental Studies. A transfer of \$650,000 of funds available for the general support of the National Air and Space Museum was made to endowment funds, in order to ensure permanent funding of the Lindbergh Chair of Aerospace History.

Unrestricted Special Purpose funds consist of revenues generated by bureau activities, such as the National Air and Space Museum film theater and the Cooper-Hewitt Museum membership program; interest earned on investment of bureau fund balances; revenue-sharing with bureaux housing centrally managed shop and concession activities; and allocations of funds for the Collections Acquisition, Scholarly Studies, and Educational Outreach programs (\$2 million per year), fellowship awards (\$822,000) and a number of other designated purposes. The Collections Acquisition Program this year permitted a joint purchase by the National Portrait Gallery and the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, of the pair of Gilbert Stuart portraits of George and Martha Washington; exhibit of these paintings will alternate between the two museums for three-year periods.

Unrestricted General Purpose funds are moneys, primarily generated from auxiliary activities, that are available for general purposes of the Institution. Net general unrestricted funds, after expenses of auxiliary activities, totaled \$11,605,000 (see Table 6), approximately the same level as in fiscal year 1979. Financial activity of the auxiliary activities that accounted for most of this

TABLE 5. Unrestricted Special Purpose Funds Fiscal Years 1978–1980

(In \$1,000's)

		R	evenu	?			Dedu	ctions		
Item	Invest- ment	Bu- reau activ- ities	Gift and othe rev enu	! r Toi - rei	tal v-	Trans- fers in/ (out)	Pro- gram ex- pense	Bu- reau activ- ity ex- pense	Net in- crease (de- crease)	Fund bal- ance end of year
FY 1978	\$175	\$1,327	\$ 50	6 \$2,0	308	\$5,450	\$1,284	\$ 862	\$ 5,312	\$ 9,604
FY 1979	\$254	\$2,039	\$ 66	1 \$2,9	954	\$3,707	\$3,262	\$1,436	\$ 1,963	\$11,567
FY 1980:										
Museum of Natural History Astrophysical Observatory	\$ 42 5	\$ 1 7	\$ 4	•	84 104	\$ 460 339	\$ 623 431	\$ 1 2	\$ (80) 10	\$ 266 330
Tropical Research Institute	_	12		4	16	113	127	24	(22)	68
National Air and Space Museum. Chesapeake Bay	195	1,177	1	6 1,3	388	147	226	1,048	261	2,443
Center National		22		4	26	30	91	15	(50)	14
Zoological Park Other Science	74 19		21	5 : 5	289 24	49 115	152 90	_	186 49	999 97
Museum of History and Technology National Collection of	35	3	3	2	70	140	219	2	(11)	445
Fine Arts	7	5	4	3	55	906	947	6	8	117
Portrait Gallery Hirshhorn	1	4		2	7	1,025	2,780	1	(1,749)	23
Museum Freer Gallery	10	_		9	19	12	49		(18)	123
of Art Cooper-Hewitt		_		1	1	375	367	_	9	28
Museum Museum of	2	564	7	6	642	16	211	425	22	24
African Art Liability Reserves Unallocated	_	199 —	-	2	211	28 700	(8)	198	49 700	3,100
Coll. Acq., Schol. St., and Outrch Fellowships	_	_	-		_	(1,134) 600	<u> </u>	_	(1,134) 67	502 407
Other	40	55	27	.9	314	331	523	91	31	859

TABLE 6. Unrestricted Trust Funds—General and Auxiliary Activities
Fiscal Years 1978–1980
(In \$1,000's)

Item	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980
FUNDS PROVIDED			
General Income:			
Investments	\$ 1,400	\$ 2,276	\$ 2,470
Gifts	112	163	14
Miscellaneous	48	40	140
Total General Income	1,560	2,479	2,624
Auxiliary Activities Income (Net):			
Associates	7,656	6,429	6,113
Museum Shops	738	287	1,022
-Concessions and Parking	1,567	1,641	1,938
—Other	(169)	(245)	(191)
Performing Arts	253	177	(75)
Smithsonian Press	(199)	292	252
Exposition Books	2,105 (112)	1,036	305
Photo Services	(112)	(142) (275)	(268) (115)
Total Auxiliary Activities	11,654	9,200	8,981
•			
Total Funds Provided (Net)	13,214	11,679	11,605
EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS			
Administrative and Program Expense	7,974	9,231	10,535
Less Administrative Recovery	5,200	5,888	6,575
Net Expense	2,774	3,343	3,960
Less Transfers: To Special Purpose		99-31-31-31-31-31-31-31-31-31-31-31-31-31-	
for Program Purposes	5,700	3,879	4,307
To Plant Funds	869	1,853	1,281
To Endowment Funds	3,021	2,571	2,021
NET ADDITION TO FUND BALANCE	850	33	36
ENDING FUND BALANCE	\$ 4,932	\$ 4,965	\$ 5,001

income may be seen in Table 7. Total gross revenues of the activities increased almost \$8 million, or 12 percent. Since operating expenses rose in the same amount, driven by inflationary cost pressures, overall net income after expenses was relatively constant over the two years—roughly \$9 million. Some two-thirds of this auxiliary activity net income came from the Associate programs,

Table 7. Auxiliary Activities Fiscal Years 1978–1980 (In \$1,000's)

Activity	Sales and other revenue	Gifts	Less cost of sales	Gross revenue	Ex- penses	Net reve- nue*** (loss)
FY 1978	\$53,420	\$442	\$23,536	\$30,326	\$18,672	\$11,654
FY 1979	\$64,846	\$475	\$31,884	\$33,437	\$24,237	\$ 9,200
FY 1980:						
Associates	\$43,892	\$898	\$30,686	\$14,104	\$ 7,991	\$ 6,113
-Museum Shops*	14,588		7,273	7,315	6,293	1,022
-Concessions/Parking.	2,427	_		2,427	489	1,938
—Other **	370			370	561	(191)
Performing Arts	3,446		1,063	2,383	2,458	(75)
Smithsonian Press	2,131	_	1,003	1,128	876	252
Exposition Books	4,346	_	1,492	2,854	2,549	305
Traveling Exhibitions	759			759	1,027	(268)
Photo Services						
(Administration)	244		52	192	307	(115)
Total FY 1980	\$72,203	\$898	\$41,569	\$31,532	\$22,551	\$ 8,981

^{*} Includes Museum Shops, Mail Order.

generated largely by the *Smithsonian* magazine which has maintained its large number of enthusiastic readers. Also contributing sizable surpluses for other needs of the Institution were the Museum Shop and Mail Order divisions, owing to unexpectedly strong sales from three mail order catalogues, and the concessions/parking revenues, which benefitted from the popularity of the Institution's museums. Publications of both the Smithsonian Institution Press and Smithsonian Exposition Books sold well during the year, largely through mail order, and the combined surplus of these programs exceeded \$550,000. The unusually high level of interest rates during fiscal year 1980 as well as prior year additions to endowment funds resulted in investment income of \$2,470,000 last year, some \$200,000 higher than the prior year.

These funds enabled the Institution to continue programmatic and administrative support to a large number of bureaux, partic-

^{**} Includes Business Management Office, Belmont.

^{***} Before revenue-sharing transfers to participating Smithsonian bureaux of \$390,000 (FY 1978); \$397,000 (FY 1979); and \$381,000 (FY 1980).

ularly the Cooper-Hewitt Museum, the Office of Folklife Programs, the Visitor Information and Associates' Reception Center, and the Office of Telecommunications. Transfers to Special Purpose funds were made to continue the Collections Acquisition, Scholarly Studies, and Educational Outreach programs (\$2 million), Fluid Research awards which meet small equipment, travel, and research needs of Smithsonian professional staff (\$200,000), and the Smithsonian Fellowship Program, at an increased level of stipend support to pre- and postdoctoral fellows (\$822,000).

As in past years, an addition of some \$2 million to the Institution's Unrestricted Endowment Funds was made at year-end, in order to ensure continuation in the future of projects supported from current revenues. As described below, transfers were also made to support construction projects, primarily the Quadrangle and the Sensory Garden. The Quadrangle also received \$40,000 this year from contributions of the Smithson Society of the Associates, which is expected to provide further support to the project in the future.

Other Operating Programs

A separate appropriation of \$4.2 million was received for the Smithsonian Special Foreign Currency Program in blocked foreign currencies accumulated from sales of surplus agricultural commodities under Public Law 83–480. Of this amount, \$3.7 million (the same amount as in fiscal year 1979) was to continue a program of research grants to United States institutions in Egypt, India, Pakistan, and Burma in the disciplines of archaeology, systematic and environmental biology, astrophysics and earth sciences, and museum programs. The remaining \$500,000 was to establish a reserve of Indian rupees to ensure continued program support of the American Institute of Indian Studies after the supply of "excess" rupees is depleted. Obligation of these funds is shown in Table 8 by country and research discipline.

In fiscal year 1980 funds for support of the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange were appropriated to the Department of Commerce, rather than the Smithsonian as in prior years, and are therefore not reflected in this report.

Table 8. Special Foreign Currency Program Fiscal Year 1980—Obligations

Country	Archae- ology	System- atic and environ- mental biology	Astro- physics and earth sciences	Mu- seum pro- grams	Grant admin- istra- tion	Total
Burma	\$ 12,200	\$ 15,663	\$ —	\$	\$ —	\$ 27,863
Egypt	1,062,986	35,987	48,769	22,776	_	1,170,518
India	2,497,558	218,146	40,196	234,313	41,339	3,031,552
Pakistan	70,562	148,284				218,846
Total	\$3,643,306	\$418,080	\$88,965	\$257,089	\$41,339	\$4,448,779

^{*} An additional amount of \$243,077 was obligated by the National Science Foundation, Science Information Program, for translations and printing of scientific publications requested by the Smithsonian Institution.

Construction

In fiscal year 1980 an amount of \$32.1 million was appropriated to the Institution for construction projects of high priority to the Institution. The major portion of this funding, \$20.6 million, was for construction of the Museum Support Center in Suitland, Maryland. A further \$6.3 million was provided for development and repair of facilities of the National Zoological Park; major projects included design of the Aquatic Habitats Area and continuation of Central Area construction at Rock Creek Park, as well as design of a small mammal and bird breeding complex and construction of a centralized hoofed stock management complex at Front Royal. Finally, an amount of approximately \$5.3 million, more than twice the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1979, was designated for repairs and renovations at all other Smithsonian facilities. Of this amount, \$3.7 million was for phased programs such as façade and roof repairs at the National Museum of History and Technology as well as the Renwick Gallery and the Arts and Industries Building; the installation of fire detection and suppression systems; improvement of access for the disabled; the correction of hazardous conditions; repair of heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems; and site development at the Mt. Hopkins, Arizona, observa-

TABLE 9. Construction and Plant Funds Fiscal Years 1978–1980 (In \$1,000's)

Sources	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980
FUNDS PROVIDED			
Federal Appropriations: National Zoological Park Museum Support Center	\$2,500 325	\$3,900 575	\$ 6,250 20,600*
Restoration & Renovation of Buildings	2,425	2,100	5,250
Total Federal Appropriations	5,250	6,575	32,100
Nonappropriated Trust Funds: Income—Gift and Other			
Cooper-Hewitt Museum	60		104
Quadrangle		5	1,051
Total Income	60	5	1,155
Transfers from Current Funds:			
Barney House	70		
Chesapeake Bay Center	344	411	39
Cooper-Hewitt Museum	(10)	_	
Museum of African Art		4	22
National Zoological Park	110	-	
Renwick Gates (Victorian Garden)	225	_	_
Sensory and East Gardens	100	10	241
Quadrangle	30	1,385	1,040
Tropical Research Institute		47	
Total Transfers	869	1,857	1,342
Total Funds Provided	\$6,179	\$8,437	\$34,597

^{*} Obligation authority of \$19 million deferred until FY 1981 on instructions from Office of Management and Budget.

tory. The balance of these funds were applied to numerous other facility improvement projects required to preserve and to maintain the Institution's buildings in safe and working order.

A total of \$1,342,000 in nonappropriated funds was transferred to facilities development and land acquisition in fiscal year 1980, and a further \$1,155,000 of gifts and other income was received for construction projects. A gift of \$1 million for the Quadrangle was received in March 1980 from the government of Japan in fulfillment of its earlier pledge toward this facility. In addition, the Institution set aside a further \$1 million of unrestricted trust funds for the Quadrangle, of which \$500,000 was designated for use in fiscal year 1980 to continue planning and engineering

studies for congressional review prior to the appropriation of federal funds for this project. Additional funds were transferred for development of a Sensory Garden to be located in the area to the east of the Arts and Industries Building and for minor payments related to land acquisition at the Chesapeake Bay Center and the Museum of African Art.

Endowment and Similar Funds

The Smithsonian Endowment Funds, as shown on Table 10, totaled \$78,390,000 on September 30, 1980, as compared to \$66,619,000 on September 30, 1979. Of these funds, \$77,330,000 is invested

Table 10. Endowment and Similar Funds September 30, 1980

		Book value	Market value
ASSETS			
Pooled Consolidated 1	Endowment Funds:		
Bonds	nts	\$ 476,218 12,850,192 621,000 49,423,674	\$ 476,218 13,821,370 689,000 62,343,318
Total Pooled F	unds	63,371,084	77,329,906
Nonpooled Endowmen	nt Funds:		
Loan to U.S. Treas Bonds	ury in Perpetuity	38,138 1,000,000 9,769 3,321	38,138 1,000,000 8,800 13,095
Total Nonpool	ed Funds	1,051,228	1,060,033
Total Endowment and	d Similar Fund Balances	\$64,422,312	\$78,389,939
FUND BALANCES			
Unrestricted Purpose	True Endowment Quasi Endowment	\$ 2,472,281 22,439,628	\$ 3,519,606 25,763,348
Total Unrestri	cted Purpose	24,911,909	29,282,954
Restricted Purpose:	True Endowment Quasi Endowment	35,918,089 3,592,314	44,992,715 4,114,270
Total Restricte	d Purpose	39,510,403	49,106,985
Total Endowment and	d Similar Fund Balances	\$64,422,312	\$78,389,939

in the Pooled Consolidated Endowment Fund, \$1 million is on permanent deposit in the United States Treasury, and the remaining \$60,000 is held in miscellaneous securities. The majority of the Institution's endowment funds (\$49,107,000, or 63 percent) is restricted, with income available for use only as specified by the original donor; the remaining \$29,283,000, or 37 percent, is unrestricted and supports general programs of the Institution. A portion of these latter funds, however, has been designated by the Institution for specific purposes, such as the Lindbergh Chair of Aerospace History Endowment, which will enable term appointments of leading scholars at the National Air and Space Museum. The unrestricted endowments have grown in recent years owing largely to transfers of moneys from current funds, as approved by the Board of Regents; \$2,660,000 was so transferred in fiscal year 1980, and \$2,650,000 in fiscal year 1979. During the year, a thorough review of all endowment funds was conducted to ensure proper classification and documentation of their sources and restrictions, resulting in the reclassification of several funds. A full listing of all endowment funds may be seen in Table 13.

The Pooled Consolidated Endowment Fund is invested under the management of outside professional advisory firms under close supervision of the Investment Policy Committee and the Treasurer, subject to policy guidelines approved by the Smithsonian's Board of Regents. As of the end of this year these firms, with the portion of the Fund under their management, were Batterymarch Financial Management (30 percent), Fiduciary Trust Company of New York (53 percent), and Torray Clark & Company (17 percent). During fiscal year 1980, the total rate of return (market appreciation as well as interest and dividend yield) of the Pooled Consolidated Endowment Fund, as calculated by an independent investment measurement service, was +18.8 percent, as compared to +12.9 percent for the Dow Jones Industrial Average, and +21.2percent for the Standard & Poor's 500 Average, both calculated on the same basis. Of the \$11,774,000 increase in market value of the Fund during the year, \$7,829,000 was due to market appreciation, \$2,846,000 to gifts and transfers, and \$1,099,000 to dividend and interest yield reinvested in principal (see Table 12).

Under the Total Return Income policy followed by the Institution, a prudent portion of investment return (interest, dividends,

Table 11. Market Values of Pooled Consolidated Endowment Funds
(In \$1,000's)

9/30/76	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79	9/30/80
\$ 8,336	\$12,525	\$18,114	\$22,614	\$28,384
16,035	15,410	16,807	18,303	20,771
12,701	12,343	13,462	15,022	17,047
6,561	6,601	8,647	9,617	11,128
\$43,633	\$46,879	\$57,030	\$65,556	\$77,330
	\$ 8,336 16,035 12,701 6,561	\$ 8,336 \$12,525 16,035 15,410 12,701 12,343 6,561 6,601	\$ 8,336 \$12,525 \$18,114 16,035 15,410 16,807 12,701 12,343 13,462 6,561 6,601 8,647	\$ 8,336 \$12,525 \$18,114 \$22,614 16,035 15,410 16,807 18,303 12,701 12,343 13,462 15,022 6,561 6,601 8,647 9,617

Table 12. Changes in Pooled Consolidated Endowment Funds for Fiscal Year 1980 (In \$1,000's)

Fund	Market value 9/30/79	Gifts and trans- fers	Inter- est and divi- dends*	Income paid out	Sub- total	Market value appre- ciation	Market value 9/30/80
Unrestricted	\$22,614	\$2,660	\$1,334	\$ 951	\$25,657	\$2,727	\$28,384
Freer	18,303	_	1,068	763	18,608	2,163	20,771
Endowment No. 3	15,022	_	876	626	15,272	1,775	17,047
Restricted	9,617	186	567	406	9,964	1,164	11,128
Total	\$65,556	\$2,846	\$3,845	\$2,746	\$69,501	\$7,829	\$77,330

^{*} Income earned less managers' fees.

and capital appreciation) is available for expenditure each year as income, and the remainder is retained as principal. This total return income payout is determined each year based on a review of anticipated dividend and interest yields, support needs of the Institution's bureaux, inflationary factors, and the five-year running average of market values, adjusted for additions or withdrawals of capital. The amount of such income paid in fiscal year 1980 to endowments in the Pooled Consolidated Endowment Fund represented an increase of 5.5 percent over the fiscal year 1979 rate of income, and a further increase of 10 percent has been approved for fiscal year 1981. Even after this payout, \$1,099,000 of excess interest and dividend yield was available for reinvestment into principal.

Table 13. Endowment Funds September 30, 1980

	Principal		Inco	me
Fund	Book value	Market value	Net income	Unex- pended balance
UNRESTRICTED PURPOSE—TRUE:				
Avery Fund*	\$ 77,212	\$ 115,453	\$ 4,568	\$ -0-
Higbee, Harry Memorial*	21,771	33,644	1,263	-0-
Hodgkins Fund*	178,777	195,737	9,890	-0-
Morrow, Dwight W	123,749	198,873	7,307	-0-
Mussinan, Alfred	41,786	58,159	2,137	-0-
Olmsted, Helen A	1,332	2,030	74	-0-
Poore, Lucy T. and George W.*	287,043	450,614	17,176	-0-
Porter, Henry Kirke, Memorial	458,300	734,365	26,982	-0-
Sanford, George H.* Smithson, James	2,525 541,380	3,380	150	0- 0-
Walcott, Charles D. and Mary Vaux,	341,360	541,380	32,483	
Research (Designated)	738,406	1,185,971	43,686	28,874
Subtotal	2,472,281	3,519,606	145,716	28,874
UNRESTRICTED PURPOSE—QUASI:				
Forrest, Robert Lee	2,244,621	2,213,074	81,312	-0-
General Endowment*	18,307,656	21,467,383	724,171	-0-
Goddard, Robert H	17,756	17,526	644	-0-
Habel, Dr. S.*	500	500	30	-0-
Hart, Gustavus E	1,013	1,311	48	-0-
Henry, Caroline	2,515	3,235	119	-0-
Henry, Joseph and Harriet A	101,647	129,380	4,753	-0-
Heys, Maude C	213,413 53,770	215,344 62,918	7,912 2,312	0- 0-
Lambert, Paula C.	95,604	115,572	4,246	-0-
Medinus, Grace L.	2,106	2,142	79	-0-
Rhees, William Jones*	1,572	1,844	81	-0-
Safford, Clara Louise	96,042	100,586	3,696	-0-
Smithsonian Bequest Fund	10,077	10,883	264	-0-
Taggart, Ganson	786	1,225	45	-0-
Abbott, William L. (Designated)	246,935	313,690	11,526	-0-
Barstow, Frederic D. (Designated) Lindbergh Chair of Aerospace	2,070	2,622	96	2,893
History (Designated)	1,025,977	1,086,447	17,522	30,14
Lindbergh, Charles A. (Designated)	6,653	8,318	771	2,838
Lyon, Marcus Ward, Jr. (Designated)	8,915	9,348	343	343
Subtotal	22,439,628	25,763,348	859,970	36,215
Total Unrestricted Purpose	\$24,911,909	\$29,282,954	\$1,005,686	\$ 65,089
RESTRICTED PURPOSE—TRUE:				
Arthur, James	\$ 64,003	\$ 102,746	\$ 3,775	\$ 4,889
Baird, Spencer Fullerton	58,710	91,844	3,374	3,727
Barney, Alice Pike, Memorial	45,900	73,628	2,705	12,896
Batchelor, Emma E	68,534	76,161	2,798	27,435
Beauregard, Catherine, Memorial	81,147	102,889 70,614	3,780	12,941 12,159
Brown, Roland W	53,914	113,203	2,594 4,159	812
Casey, Thomas Lincoln	60,982 25,974	32,986	1,212	2,832
Chamberlain, Frances Lea	45,067	72,294	2,656	9,378
Cooper Fund for Paleobiology	21,878	25,651	867	,,,,,
Division of Mammals Curators Fund	3,584	4,330	159	2,946
Drake Foundation*	333,084	386,714	14,130	34,123
Dykes, Charles, Bequest	89,207	113,236	4,160	23,030
Eickemeyer, Florence Brevoort	17,396	27,894	1,025	9,28
Endowment No. 3	13,716,662	17,046,912	630,170	440,529
	16,422,587	20,771,334	763,235	400,23
Freer, Charles L	248,702	265,110	9,740	
Guggenheim, Daniel and Florence Hamilton, James*	248,702 3,144	3,612	191	191
Guggenheim, Daniel and Florence Hamilton, James* Henderson, Edward P., Meteorite Fund	248,702 3,144 644	3,612 914	191 34	191 213
Guggenheim, Daniel and Florence Hamilton, James*	248,702 3,144	3,612	191	-0- 191 213 -0- -0-

TABLE 13. Endowment Funds September 30, 1980—continued

	Prin	cipal	Income	
				Unex-
	Book	Market	Net	pended
Fund	value	value	income	balance
Hodgkins Fund*	100,000	100,000	6,000	7,02
Hrdlicka, Ales and Marie	97,654	127,915	4,700	3,72
Hughes, Bruce	30,631	49,197	1,808	13,42
Kellogg, Remington, Memorial	51,459	52,845	1,906	5,33
Kramar, Nada		•	247	-
	5,570	6,725		1,13
Lindsey, Jessie H.*	11,177	10,496	792	3,35 11,62
Maxwell, Mary E	31,389	50,407	1,852	
Mineral Endowment	429	490	18	-(
Withhall Marilians A	193,887	226,377	8,317	2,46
Aitchell, William A	26,344	30,968	1,138	2,37
Natural History and Conservation	27,997	33,244	1,142	-(
Nelson, Edward William	38,151	57,081	2,097	-(
Petrocelli, Joseph, Memorial	11,862	19,120	703	13,15
Reid, Addison T.*	47,854	57,779	2,379	8,40
loebling Fund	193,325	308,349	11,330	1
Rollins, Miriam and William	360,965	504,076	18,312	12,2
Shryock Endowment for Docents	1,341	1,461	35	
prague Fund	2,582,750	3,014,222	109,515	25,49
pringer, Frank	28,976	46,013	1,691	22,8
stern, Harold P., Memorial	275,560	323,324	11,320	12,5
stevenson, John A., Mycological Library	9,990	12,571	462	5
Valcott, Charles D. and Mary Vaux,				
Research	232,367	313,186	12,166	8,6
Valcott Research Fund, Botanical		,	,	•
Publications*	92,715	143,210	5,262	8,3
Zerbee, Frances Brinckle	1,520	2,419	90	2,5
Subtotal	35,918,089	44,992,715	1,658,425	1,163,8
RESTRICTED PURPOSE—QUASI:				
Armstrong, Edwin James	5,512	6,249	225	_
Au Panier Fleuri	42,956	42,576	1,564	_
Bacon, Virginia Purdy	187,993	213,691	7,851	29,8
Becker, George F	323,051	369,860	13,589	_
Desautels, Paul E	18,769	24,361	875	_
Gaver, Gordon	2,484	3,008	110	6
Hachenberg, George P. and Caroline	8,369	11,243	413	4
Hanson, Martin Gustav and Caroline R.	18,421	23,382	859	3,5
Hillyer, Virgil			636	4,9
	13,620 16,615	17,298	636	
ohnson, E. R. Fenimore		17,313		10,3
	181,031	231,901	8,520	14,6
ong, Annette E. and Edith C.	869	1,432	53	2
Myer, Catherine Walden	41,866	53,148	1,953	5,5
Noyes, Frank B	2,015	2,679	98	2,2
Noyes, Pauline Riggs	20,222	20,063	737	-
Pell, Cornelia Livingston	15,380	19,621	721	
Ramsey, Adm. and Mrs. Dewitt Clinton*	608,239	645,001	24,259	3,7
Rathbun, Richard, Memorial	22,061	28,113	1,033	15,2
Roebling Solar Research	51,052	60,444	2,221	2,7
Ruef, Bertha M	64,797	67,467	2,479	4,2
schultz, Leonard P	16,076	20,337	747	11,3
chultz, Leonard F	1,284,402	1,461,248	53,689	114,1
	-,	408,450	14,064	-
Beidell, Atherton	358,455	400,430		4 1
Seidell, Atherton		26,417	970	1,0
Geidell, Atherton	358,455 20,737	26,417		
Seidell, Atherton Smithsonian Agency Account Strong, Julia D. Witherspoon, Thomas A., Memorial	358,455 20,737 267,322	26,417 338,968	12,454	1,3 12,4 237.8
Seidell, Atherton Smithsonian Agency Account Strong, Julia D. Witherspoon, Thomas A., Memorial Subtotal	358,455 20,737 267,322 3,592,314	26,417 338,968 4,114,270	12,454 150,756	12,4 237,8
Seidell, Atherton Smithsonian Agency Account Strong, Julia D. Witherspoon, Thomas A., Memorial	358,455 20,737 267,322	26,417 338,968	12,454	12,4 237,8 \$1,401,6

^{*} Invested all or in part in U.S. Treasury or other nonpooled investments.

^{**} Total Return Income payout; does not include \$127,000 of interest income for investment of unexpended income balances.

A listing of the securities held in the Pooled Consolidated Endowment Fund as of September 30, 1980, may be obtained upon request from the Treasurer of the Institution.

Related Organizations

The Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc. (SSIE) is devoted to facilitating the planning, management, and coordination of the nation's research through the collection, processing, and dissemination of information about ongoing research. Incorporated by the Smithsonian in 1971 as a separate nonprofit entity, ssie was funded in past years through an annual contract from the Smithsonian, equal to the appropriation provided the Smithsonian for this purpose. As noted in last year's report, the fiscal 1980 appropriation for ssie was made to the Department of Commerce in anticipation of the integration of the functions of ssie into the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). Pending consolidation of these activities and termination of the corporation, the Smithsonian has continued to provide ssie with administrative and fiscal services on a contract basis.

Reading is Fundamental, Inc. (RIF), associated with the Institution since 1968, is an independent, separately incorporated entity dedicated to the improvement of reading abilities in children. Primary support is derived from private contributions and a federal contract with the Department of Education to operate the federal Inexpensive Book Distribution Program. Administrative services are provided by the Institution on a contract basis.

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, the National Gallery of Art, and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts were established by Congress within the Institution but are administered by separate boards of trustees. Independent financial reports are prepared by each of these organizations. Office space and fiscal and other administrative and support services are provided the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars on a reimbursement basis.

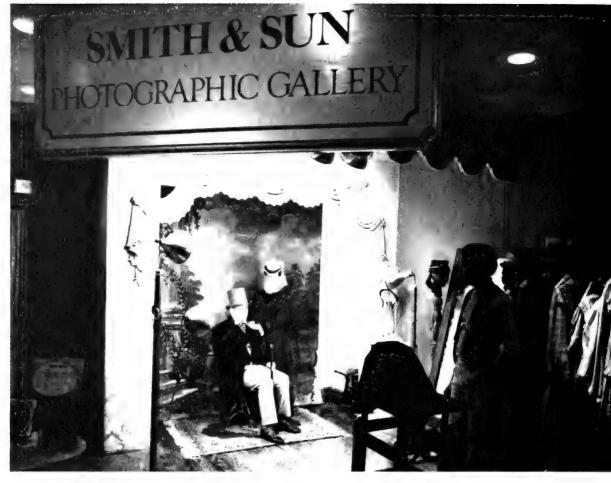
The Friends of the National Zoo (FONZ) is an independent, non-profit corporation working closely with the National Zoological

Park. It operates under contract a number of beneficial concessions for the National Zoo. Fonz provided concession and rental fees to the Zoo amounting to more than \$147,000 during calendar year 1979 (Fonz's fiscal year). In addition, Fonz contributed other important financial and volunteer support for Zoo programs. Financial affairs of this organization are disclosed separately elsewhere in *Smithsonian Year 1980*.

Accounting and Auditing

The nonappropriated trust funds of the Institution are audited annually by an independent public accounting firm; the report of Coopers & Lybrand is contained in the following pages. Additional reviews are conducted annually on a number of Smithsonian activities by the internal audit staff. Additionally, the Defense Contract Audit Agency conducts an annual audit of grants and contracts received from federal agencies, as well as general and administrative costs.

The Audit and Review Committee of the Regents held several meetings during the year pursuant to their responsibility, under the bylaws of the Institution, for reviewing the Smithsonian's accounting systems and internal financial controls; for facilitating communication between the Board of Regents and auditors from the internal audit staff, the independent accounting firm, and the General Accounting Office; and for reviewing operations of the Institution for compliance with approved programs and policies.



Distinctive museum shop displays have won design awards and keep business at a brisk pace year round. Carrying out the theme of the Centennial in the Arts and Industries Building, the Smith & Sun Photographic Gallery in the 1876 Museum Shop produces authentic tintypes and supplies period costumes. Below. The Craft Shop in the National Museum of History and Technology features handmade crafts from across the United States. Articles on sale are similar to those on display in the museum, this being the marketing rationale.



COOPERS & LYBRAND

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

IN PRINCIPAL AREAS
OF THE WORLD

To the Board of Regents Smithsonian Institution

We have examined the balance sheet of the Trust Funds of Smithsonian Institution as of September 30, 1980 and the related statement of financial activity for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We previously examined and reported upon the statements of the Trust Funds of Smithsonian Institution for the year ended September 30, 1979, totals of which are included in the accompanying financial statements for comparative purposes only.

The statements of the Trust Funds of Smithsonian Institution do not include the accounts of the National Gallery of Art, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, or other departments, bureaus and programs administered by the Smithsonian Institution under federal appropriations as detailed in Note 2 to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 1980, referred to above, present fairly the financial position of the Trust Funds of Smithsonian Institution as of September 30, 1980, and the results of operations and changes in fund balances for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

COOPERS & LYBRAND

1800 M Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036 November 28, 1980

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—TRUST FUNDS Balance Sheet

September 30, 1980 (with comparative totals for September 30, 1979)

	Current funds
ASSETS:	
Cash	\$ 39,958
Investments (Notes 3 and 5)	21,785,307
Receivables (Note 4)	11,051,484
Interfund receivables	_
Merchandise inventory (Note 1)	6,244,380
Prepaid and deferred expense (Note 1)	7,294,999
Property and equipment (Notes 1 and 6)	1,469,019
	\$47,885,147
LIABILITIES:	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 5,759,026
Deposits held in custody for other organizations (Note 2)	1,218,910
Interfund payables	4,272,661
Deferred revenue (Note 1)	17,063,378
Total liabilities	28,313,975
FUND BALANCES (Note 1): Current:	
Unrestricted general purpose	5,000,736
Special purpose	9,895,106
Restricted	4,675,330
Endowment and similar funds (Note 5)	
Plant funds (Note 6)	
Total fund balances	19,571,172
	\$47,885,147

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Endowment and similar funds	Plant funds	Total, all funds	Totals, 1979
\$ 41,164	\$ <u> </u>	\$ 81,122	\$ 1,129,402
63,907,957	_	85,693,264	79,127,984
38,138		11,089,622	9,873,408
435,053	3,837,608	4,272,661	4,308,574
-	_	6,244,380	4,505,523
_		7,294,999	6,414,963
_	12,543,726	14,012,745	13,203,767
\$64,422,312	\$16,381,334	\$128,688,793	\$118,563,621
\$ —	\$ 209,846	\$ 5,968,872	\$ 5,656,838
_	*******	1,218,910	1,745,609
		4,272,661	4,308,574
		17,063,378	13,247,924
	209,846	28,523,821	24,958,945
_		5,000,736	4,964,511
		9,895,106	11,567,125
_	_	4,675,330	4,900,178
64,422,312		64,422,312	58,479,808
	16,171,488	16,171,488	13,693,054
64,422,312	16,171,488	100,164,972	93,604,676
\$64,422,312	\$16,381,334	\$128,688,793	\$118,563,621

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—TRUST FUNDS

Statement of Financial Activity Year ended September 30, 1980

(with comparative totals for the year ended September 30, 1979)

		(Current funds
			Unrestricted
	Total current funds	Total unrestricted funds	General purpose
REVENUE AND OTHER ADDITIONS:			
Auxiliary activities revenue	\$74,251,010 12,946,943	\$74,251,010 —	\$ <u>—</u>
and custodian fees)	6,348,438	3,282,808	2,822,779
Net gain on sale of securities	252 3,226,682	252 969,453	252 14,005
Additions to plant fund		909, 4 33	14,005
Rentals, fees, commissions and other	2,225,672	1,492,995	778,958
Total revenue and other additions	98,998,997	79,996,518	3,615,994
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER DEDUCTIONS:			
Research and educational expenditures	24,472,580	9,709,811	2,457,778
Administrative expenditures	8,077,438	5,103,286	2,140,313
Auxiliary activities expenditures	63,079,852	63,079,852	
Expenditures for acquisition of plant			
Retirement of indebtedness	_	_	
Interest on indebtedness			
	95,629,870	77,892,949	4,598,091
Excess of revenue and other additions over (under) expenditures and other deductions	3,369,127	2,103,569	(982,097)
TRANSFERS AMONG FUNDS— ADDITIONS (DEDUCTIONS):			
Mandatory principal and interest on notes	(61,371)	(61,371)	(38,992)
Portion of investment yield appropriated (Note 5)	(1,099,438)	(383,021)	(353,033)
Purchase of property and equipment for plant fund	(530,698)	(530,698)	(530,698)
Future plant acquisitions	(710,060)	(710,060)	(671,802)
Income added to endowment principal	(107,474)		
Appropriated as quasi endowment	(2,680,728)	(2,030,728)	(2,021,053)
For designated purposes	(40,000)	(23,485)	(3,966,025) 8,599,925
Total transfers among funds	(5,229,769)	(3,739,363)	1,018,322
Net increase (decrease) for the year			
Fund balances at beginning of year	(1,860,642) 21,431,814	(1,635,794) 16,531,636	36,225 4,964,511
Fund balances at end of year	\$19,571,172	\$14,895,842	\$ 5,000,736

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Auxiliary activities	Special purpose	Restricted	Endowment and similar funds	Plant funds	Total, all funds	Totals, 1979
\$72,202,047	\$ 2,048,963	\$	\$ -	\$ —	\$ 74,251,010	\$66,884,616
	_	12,946,943	_		12,946,943	11,411,790
	460,029	3,065,630	derangement)	58,964	6,407,402	5,598,435
			1,998,957		1,999,209	506,101
898,835	56,613	2,257,229	55,907	1,096,507	4,379,096	2,554,149
			_	665,896	665,896	395,971
	714,037	732,677			2,225,672	1,983,617
73,100,882	3,279,642	19,002,479	2,054,864	1,821,367	102,875,228	89,334,679
	7,252,033	14,762,769	_		24,472,580	18,375,482
2,593,470	369,503	2,974,152			8,077,438	6,842,542
61,526,783	1,553,069				63,079,852	55,015,797
		•	_	623,691	623,691	348,921
		-		42,205	42,205	47,049
				19,166	19,166	9,021
64,120,253	9,174,605	17,736,921		685,062	96,314,932	80,638,812
8,980,629	(5,894,963)	1,265,558	2,054,864	1,136,305	6,560,296	8,695,867
	(5,074,705)		2,034,004	1,130,303		
	(22,379)	_		61,371	_	
-	(29,988)	(716,417)	1,099,438			
		_		530,698		
_	(38,258)	(2.07.47.4)		710,060	_	
_	(0 (75)	(107,474)	107,474			_
(380,704)	(9,675)	(650,000)	2,680,728	40.000	_	
(8,599,925)	4,323,244	(16,515)	_	40,000	_	
(8,980,629)	4,222,944	(1,490,406)	3,887,640	1,342,129		
_	(1,672,019)	(224,848)	5,942,504	2,478,434	6,560,296	8,695,867
	11,567,125	4,900,178	58,479,808	13,693,054	93,604,676	84,908,809
\$	\$ 9,895,106	\$ 4,675,330	\$64,422,312	\$16,171,488	\$100,164,972	\$93,604,676

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—TRUST FUNDS Notes to Financial Statements

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of presentation. The financial statements of Smithsonian Institution— Trust Funds (Institution) have been prepared on the accrual basis.

Fund accounting. To ensure observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of resources available to the Institution, the accounts of the Institution are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. This is the procedure by which resources for various purposes are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into funds established according to their nature and purposes. Separate accounts are maintained for each fund; however, in the accompanying financial statements, funds that have similar characteristics have been combined into fund groups. Accordingly, all financial transactions have been recorded and reported by fund group.

The assets, liabilities and fund balances of the Institution are reported in self-balancing fund groups as follows:

Current funds, which include unrestricted and restricted resources, represent the portion of expendable funds that is available for support of Institution operations. Separate subfund groups of current unrestricted funds have been reflected in the financial statements for auxiliary activities (representing primarily the revenue and expenditures of the Smithsonian Associates Program, including the *Smithsonian Magazine*, and museum shop sales) and for special purposes (representing internally segregated funds for certain designated purposes). Amounts restricted by the donor for specific purposes are also segregated from other current funds.

Endowment and similar funds include funds that are subject to restrictions of gift instruments requiring in perpetuity that the principal be invested and the income only be used. Also classified as endowment and similar funds are gifts which will allow the expenditure of principal but only under certain specified conditions and quasi-endowment funds. Quasi-endowment funds are funds established by the governing board for the same purposes as endowment funds; however, any portion of such funds may be expended. Restricted quasi-endowment funds represent gifts for restricted purposes where there is no stipulation that the principal be maintained in perpetuity or for a period of time, but the governing board has elected to invest the principal and expend only the income for the purpose stipulated by the donor.

Plant funds represent resources restricted for future plant acquisitions and funds expended for plant.

All gains and losses arising from the sale, collection or other disposition of investments are accounted for in the fund in which the related assets are recorded. Income from investments is accounted for in a similar manner, except for income derived from investments of endowment and similar funds, which is accounted for in the fund to which it is restricted or, if unrestricted, as revenue in unrestricted current funds.

Inventories. Inventories are carried at the lower of average cost, computed on a first-in, first-out method, or net realizable value.

Deferred revenue and expense. Revenue from subscriptions to Smithsonian Magazine is recorded as income over the period of the related subscription, which is one year. Costs related to obtaining subscriptions to Smithsonian Magazine are charged to income over the period of the subscription.

The Institution recognizes revenue and charges expenses of other auxiliary activities during the period in which the activity is conducted.

Works of art, living or other specimens. In accordance with the practice generally followed by museums, works of art and living or other specimens are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

Property and equipment. Capitalized improvements and equipment purchased with Trust Funds and utilized in income-producing activities are capitalized in the current unrestricted fund at cost and are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of three to ten years.

Real estate (land and buildings) are recorded in the plant fund at cost, to the extent that restricted or unrestricted funds were expended therefor, or appraised value at date of gift, except for gifts of certain islands in Chesapeake Bay and the Carnegie Mansion, which have been recorded at nominal values. In accordance with the practice of many museums, depreciation on buildings is not recorded.

All other land, buildings, fixtures and equipment which were principally acquired with federal funds are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

Government contracts. The Institution has a number of contracts with the U.S. Government, which primarily provide for cost reimbursement to the Institution. Contract revenue is recognized when billable or received.

Contributed services. A substantial number of unpaid volunteers have made significant contributions of their time in the furtherance of the Institution's programs. The value of this contributed time is not reflected in these statements since it is not susceptible to objective measurement or valuation.

2. Related activities

The Trust Funds reflect the receipt and expenditure of funds obtained from private sources, from federal grants and contracts, and from certain business activities related to the operations of the Institution.

Federal appropriations, which are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements, provide major support for the operations and administration of the educational and research programs of the Institution's many museums, art galleries and other bureaus, as well as for the maintenance and construction of related buildings and facilities. In addition, land, buildings and other assets acquired with federal funds are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

The following federal appropriations were received by the Institution for the fiscal years ended September 30, 1980 and 1979:

	1980	1979
Operating funds	\$107,764,000	\$100,265,000
Special foreign currency program	4,200,000	3,700,000
Construction funds	32,100,000	6,575,000
	\$144,064,000	\$110,540,000

The Institution provides fiscal and administrative services to several separately incorporated organizations in which certain officials of the Institution serve on the governing boards. The amounts paid to the Institution by these organizations for the aforementioned services, together with rent for Institution facilities occupied, etc., totaled approximately \$370,000 for the year ended September 30, 1980. The following summarizes the approximate expenditures of these organizations for the fiscal years ended September 30, 1980 and 1979, respectively, as reflected in their individual financial statements and which are not included in the accompanying financial statements of the Institution:

	1980	1979
Smithsonian Science Information Exchange	\$3,310,000	\$3,293,000
Reading Is Fundamental, Inc	\$7,721,000	\$4,042,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center		
for Scholars—Trust Funds	\$2,583,000	\$2,306,000

The Institution is continuing to work with the U.S. Department of Commerce to effect a transfer of the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange operations to the U.S. Department of Commerce. Pending completion of this transfer, the Institution will continue to provide fiscal and administrative services.

3. Investments

Investments are recorded at cost, if purchased, or at fair market value at date of acquisition, if acquired by gift. At September 30, 1980, investments are composed of the following:

	Carrying value	Market value
Current funds:		
Certificates of deposit	\$ 4,219,219	\$ 4,219,219
Commercial paper	4,551,390	4,500,000
Overnight money market account U.S. Government and	2,175,000	2,175,000
quasi-government obligations	10,614,071	10,304,780
Common stock	169,280	97,346
Preferred stock	56,347	39,948
	21,785,307	21,336,293
Endowment and similar funds:		
Loan to U.S. Treasury	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
Commercial paper	850,000	850,000
quasi-government obligations	9,508,399	9,385,439
Corporate bonds	3,112,793	4,274,931
Common stock	48,715,240	61,606,964
Preferred stock	721,525	758,250
	63,907,957	77,875,584
	\$85,693,264	\$99,211,877

Substantially all of the investments of the endowment and similar funds are pooled on a market value basis (consolidated fund) with each individual fund subscribing to or disposing of units on the basis of the value per unit at market value at the beginning of the month within which the transaction takes place. Of the total units, each having a market value of \$136.08, 350,359 units were owned by endowment and 217,896 units were owned by quasi endowment at September 30, 1980.

The following tabulation summarizes changes in relationships between cost and market values of the pooled investments:

•				
	Market	Cost	Net gains	Market value per unit
End of year	\$77,329,906	\$63,371,084	\$13,958,822	\$136.08
Beginning of year	\$65,555,748	\$57,426,159	8,129,589	119.91
Unrealized net gains for year Realized net gains for year			5,829,233 1,998,957	
Total net gains for year	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$ 7,828,190	\$ 16.17
4. Receivables				

Receivables at September 30, 1980 and 1979, included the following:

1980	1979
\$ 8,728,065	\$7,881,683
989,722	658,318
945,455	949,571
388,242	343,528
11,051,484	9,833,100
38,138	40,308
\$11,089,622	\$9,873,408
	\$ 8,728,065 989,722 945,455 388,242 11,051,484 38,138

5. Endowment and similar funds

Endowment and similar funds at September 30, 1980, are summarized as follows:

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Endowmen	t tundi	income	awaila	ble tore
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Restricted purposes Unrestricted purposes	\$35,918,089 2,472,281
	38,390,370
Quasi-endowment funds, principal and income available for:	
Restricted purposes	3,592,314
Unrestricted purposes	22,439,628
	26,031,942
Total endowment and similar funds	\$64,422,312

The Institution utilizes the "total return" approach to investment management of endowment funds and quasi-endowment funds. Under this approach, the total investment return is considered to include realized and unrealized gains and losses in addition to interest and dividends. An amount equal to the difference between interest and dividends earned during the year and the amount computed under the total return formula is transferred to or from the current funds.

In applying this approach, it is the Institution's policy to provide, as being available for current expenditures, an amount taking into consideration such factors as, but not limited to: (1) 4½% of the five-year average of the market value of each fund (adjusted for gifts and transfers during this period), (2) current dividend and interest yield, (3) support needs for bureaus and scientists, and (4) inflationary factors as measured by the Consumer Price Index; however, where the market value of the assets of any endowment fund is less than 110% of the historic dollar value (value of gifts at date of donation), the amount provided is limited to only interest and dividends received. The total return factor for 1980 was \$5.00 per unit of fund participation. The total return applied for 1980 was \$2,745,992.

6. Property and equipment

Property and equipment is comprised of the following:

	September 30,	
Current funds	1980	1979
Capital improvements	\$ 1,669,476	\$ 1,342,277
Equipment	787,862	602,777
Leasehold improvements	145,229	145,229
Less accumulated depreciation		
and amortization	1,133,548	806,551
	1,469,019	1,283,732
Plant funds		
Land and buildings	12,543,726	11,920,035
Total, all funds	\$14,012,745	\$13,203,767

Depreciation and amortization expense reflected in expenditures of the current funds for 1980 and 1979 was \$326,997 and \$221,202, respectively.

The balance of the plant fund at September 30, 1980 includes \$3,810,063 of unexpended plant funds.

7. Pension plan

The Institution has a retirement plan in which substantially all Trust Funds' employees are eligible to participate. Under the plan, both the Institution and the employees contribute stipulated percentages of salary which are used to purchase individual annuities, the rights to which are immediately vested with the employees. The cost of the plan for the year ended September 30, 1980 was \$2,072,520. It is the policy of the Institution to fund plan costs accrued currently. There are no unfunded prior service costs under the plan.

8. Income taxes

The Institution is exempt from income taxation under the provisions of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Organizations described in that section are taxable only on their unrelated business income. The Internal Revenue Service is presently considering a request for technical advice pertaining to whether income derived from several of the Institution's activities is subject to tax as unrelated business income. If the Institution's position is upheld, no tax would be imposed on this income.

It is the opinion of the Institution that it is also exempt from taxation as an instrumentality of the United States as defined in Section 501(c)(1) of the Code. Organizations described in that section are exempt from all income taxation. The Institution has not yet sought such dual status.

Management believes that any income taxes required as a result of settlement of these matters would not have a material effect upon the financial position of the Institution.

